DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Generally fair; winds variable.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,586. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 50¼c; cash cotton, 7 9-16c.

FOREIGN.—The London Mail says Gen. White is supplied for a protracted siege at Ladysmith. Many volunteers are still offering their services to Great Britain. The arrival of a German warship at Port au Prince has caused alarm in Haiti, as it is feared that it may have something to do with a case in which a German subject is involved. German officials in Washington declare that the reports of the formal annexation of Samoa by the German Consul at Apia are probably untrue. The Prussian Ministers are, for the first time, replying in the newspapers to attacks made upon them. Jean Lamoureux, the famous French conductor and orchestral director, is dead. The attempted revolution in Guatemala has failed, the Government troops having captured nearly all the insurgents. The overdue White Star Liner Oceanic has reached Liverpool. She was prevented from stopping at Queenstown by a dense fog off Daunt's Rock.—Pages 3 and 6.

Page 1.

The works of the Lanyon Zinc Company in Kansas were burned. Two men were killed by a falling smokestack.

James D. Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer of the Wagner Palace Car Company, committed suicide in Washington.

Secretary Gage said in an interview last night that the Treasury had done everything within his power to relieve the money stringency.

Page 2.

Handwriting Expert John F. Tyrrell concluded his testimony at the Molineux trial and William J. Kinsley was recalled for a short time.

The Republican County Committee held no session last night in order to prevent Abraham Gruber from presenting a resolution aimed against Chairman Quigg.

Page 3.

A group of twenty-five men who, it is supposed, intend to enlist in the Boer Army, sailed on a French Line steamer for Havre yesterday.

Page 4.

Forefathers' Day was celebrated at Plymouth by the opening of a new church.

Clark Howell of Atlanta, Ga., talked last night at Buffalo on the patriotism of the Americans.

A head-on collision of freight trains occurred on the New Haven near Farmington, Conn. No one was seriously injured.

Edward G. Williams, formerly a toy manufacturer at 682 Broadway, who had met with business reverses, committed suicide at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn.

The shareholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad met at Raleigh, N. C., yesterday and approved the proposed consolidation of the Seaboard Air Line system.

A number of subscriptions have already been received for the family of the late Gen. Lawton. It is desired to raise at least $25,000. The War Department has issued an order to the army directing that flags be placed at half-mast, minute guns fired, and the usual mourning badges be worn. The funeral at Manila is to be held in about ten days, before the transport which is to convey the body to this country sails. Filipinos who were associated with Gen. Lawton in the organization of municipalities will participate.

Page 5.

The Globe National Bank of Boston was closed by Controller Dawes, and a special examiner was put in charge.

A $400,000 attachment was filed in Boston yesterday by a firm of stock brokers, whose customers failed to make good their margins.

William Neufeld, charged with the murder of Mrs. Annie Kronman, was put on trial yesterday and heard the story of her fate unmoved.

The Rev. Vernon B. Carroll, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at Amenia, N. Y., whose leg was crushed by an Erie train at Jersey City, is dead as a result of his injuries.

Page 7.

Gen. Wood yesterday assumed office as Governor General of Cuba.

Dr. Edward H. Williams, part owner of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, died at Santa Barbara, Cal.

The removal of the bodies of victims of the Maine from the cemetery in Havana to the Machina Wharf was effected quietly on Wednesday night.

George Washington Johnson, the "Whistling Coon," when acquitted of murder after the prosecution abandoned the case, left the court whistling and singing.

Page 8.

Railway interests of Havana have been consolidated under the management of the Electric Railway Company.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission yesterday began a hearing on the question of the proposed increased freight rates.

Senator Hanna and others have written letters claiming the responsibility for the gold-standard plank in the St. Louis platform.

The Aqueduct Commission has accepted the resignation of Alphonse Fteley, for the last eleven years Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct.

John Crawford, an inmate of the New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, dropped dead while speaking at an experience meeting there.

It is reported that the resignation of Col. Alexis C. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment was the result of lively opposition to him on the part of officers of the regiment.

A memorial consisting of a water-color portrait of Robert Bonner was presented to his family yesterday by the National Association of Newsdealers, Booksellers, and Stationers of the United States.

The President of the Borough School Board of Richmond argued for relief in the present lack of funds to pay teachers and other school officials before the Board of Estimate yesterday. The question was referred to the Controller at the order of the Mayor.

President Kernochan of the Board of Trustees of the New York Free Circulating Library denies the charges of the Controller and Corporation Counsel in connection with the decision of the Trustees to close on Sunday on the plea of economy.

Page 9.

The death of Winslow Robinson from a pistol shot wound at his home in Stapleton, S. I., is regarded by the police as due to suicide. The family attributes it to accident.

The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, have announced the assignments of Supreme Court Justices for the Trial and Special Terms for the year 1900.

Page 14.

Christopher Fine, one of the last survivors of a famous school of lawyers in this city, is dead.

An aged volume of municipal records, lost sixty years ago, has been restored to the City Library.

An uncompleted seven-story apartment house at Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street was gutted by fire.

Robert Fielding, ex-Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, Brooklyn, was acquitted yesterday of the charge of auditing fraudulent bills.

Neither of the two women who claim Luigi Criscillo for a husband would complain when he was arraigned in court yesterday, and a policeman then made a charge of bigamy against him.

An order to shoot stray dogs in Central Park is declared to be illegal by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and may be the subject of legal proceedings between the society and the Park Department.

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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
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For Your Christmas Dinner
order a supply of good old Evans Ale or Stout.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

MR. GAGE ON THE SITUATION

Secretary of the Treasury Gives His Views of Money Stringency.

PURCHASE OFFER STILL HOLDS

Only $20,000,000 Worth of Bonds Have Been Presented by Holders—Government Securities Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—"It is generally a careful and calm analysis of the situation," said Secretary Gage to-day, referring to the leading editorial article in this morning's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES on "Relief from the Treasury." "It is the business man's view and is helpful in not adding excitement to the situation. But I cannot quite follow it in its suggestion as to additional relief through an offer of the Treasury to take bonds from bidders up to the amount of twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars."

"The Treasury," continued the Secretary, "has endeavored to relieve a money stringency in the only way that it could do so legitimately. By offers to purchase bonds, to anticipate interest due without and with rebate, and to go without the income to be derived from internal revenue, so that the money could become available through the depositories, it has done what it seemed proper to do. Since it offered to take up $25,000,000 of bonds, the prices of bonds have advanced, and they hold their price, while many stocks have fallen many points on the market. Some of the bonds now quoted could be worth to purchasers less than 2 per cent. at the price made. Of the $25,000,000 of bonds the Treasury offered to buy, but $20,000,000 have been offered. The offer is still standing. We may get the other $5,000,000 or $6,000,000.

"Altogether there will be released from Treasury control and made available for immediate use, at various points, as the Treasury could not discriminate in favor of one city in increasing its deposits in banks, about $36,000,000. As I have said, the prices of bonds have advanced. They are now beyond the price at which the Treasury offered to buy them. How much should the Treasury offer to pay? And when it has offered to pay a price, will that price be advanced again? That seems to be a matter worthy of consideration when the plan proposed is looked at carefully."

The impression at the Treasury to-day was that the unrest in New York caused by the breaking down of the Produce Exchange Trust Company was likely to be overcome by good management. There was no sort of importance given to the report that the breakdown of the stock market was the result of a conspiracy of two years' organization. There has been a great deal of concern expressed from time to time about the business of trust companies and their tendency to finance hazardous schemes, and a conviction among conservative men that an arrest of the speculative tendency would not be altogether unfortunate.

Some hastening of the troubles was foreseen when the British demand for gold began, and as it is known that Great Britain is bound to have all the gold it wants, and within call as soon as affecting a stringent market, the speculators who were most in need of money, were the first to feel this foreign demand. While the stock market has been paying all sorts of interest for money for speculative purposes, it is known that in ordinary business the usual rates have not been greatly advanced, but that money is still to be had at 5 and 6 per cent.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage will leave Washington to-morrow morning for East Orange, where he will be the guest of ex-Assistant Secretary Howell for a day or two.

To-morrow night he will be the guest of the New England Society of Orange at their annual dinner, and will speak to a toast assigned to him. He expects to visit New York on Saturday, and probably will call upon the Assistant Treasurer while in the city.

HANNA TALKS OF THE OUTLOOK.

Says the Stringency Is Not Serious and the Currency Bill Will Pass—He Is Not Naming Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 21.—Senator M. A. Hanna, arrived here this morning, leaving the city for Cleveland to-night. The Senator said:

"The country is in excellent shape and prosperity will continue. It is not possible to always arrange to meet a speculative scare, but there is money sufficient to accommodate the business world. The present trouble has nothing whatever to do with the actual conditions. It is simply a result of over speculation and will not be serious. It cannot be any way attributed to the Republican policy.

"The Senate will pass the Currency bill, and I do not think will require very much time. On our side there are not many speeches to be made, and I do not think the Democrats will undertake to delay action.

"I do not think the salient features of the financial bill as it left the House will be altered, but I regard the Senate bill as the better measure.

"The Philadelphia convention will be harmonious and the outlook for the next campaign is excellent. I will continue as National Chairman until the convention meets. Who will be selected I cannot say.

"I do not care to discuss the Quay case. There is no truth in the report that the Administration is anxious to intervene to end the fight. I do not believe the Administration is taking any interest in the matter. There is no truth that the delay in the action of the Senate Committee was secured by Quay's friends. The committee must have time to consider the case and the arguments made before it. Under no circumstances could it have reported until after the holiday recess."

When asked about the Vice Presidency, the Senator said.

"I see some of the newspapers say that I am making the whole ticket, and that the convention should just delegate that action to me and not meet. However, I guess the Republican Party can get along all right."

FORGED AN ORDER FOR PARDON.

Nephew of Stonewall Jackson Secured Release of a Texas Convict.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 21.—W. J. Dent, the ex-convict who is under arrest at Tucson, Arizona, awaiting extradition to answer to the charge here of securing the release from the penitentiary of George Isaacs, is a nephew of United States District Judge John Jackson of West Virginia, and a cousin of the late Gen. Stonewall Jackson.

Dent came to Texas several years ago, and was engaged in business at Fort Worth, when he was committed for swindling, and was sentenced to a term in the penitentiary. During his imprisonment he met and became a close associate of Isaacs, who was a member of the Dalton gang, and was serving a life sentence for committing murder while attempting to rob the Wells-Fargo Express Company.

Through the influence of Judge Jackson, Dent secured a pardon last August. Before leaving prison he arranged with Isaacs to secure his release by means of a forged pardon. Wealthy relatives of Isaacs are alleged to have entered into the scheme, and it is known that Dent received $10,000 for the work.

Upon being released from prison, Dent came to Austin and called on Gov. Sayers. He introduced himself as John W. Murphy, and claimed to be representing the President of the Montana Cattle Company. On his visits to the Executive office he got possession of the necessary pardon number, stationery, &c. Before leaving here he cashed a forged draft for $200 on a local bank. Isaacs's whereabouts are unknown.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Recommended by eminent physicians for purity.—Adv.

REMOVAL OF MAINE'S DEAD.

Placed in New Coffins, and Taken to Machina Wharf Through Unfrequented Streets of Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—The removal of the dead of the Maine was not accompanied by any ceremonies over the bodies. Newly coffined, they were placed in the mortuary chapel of the cemetery until all was completed. At 10 o'clock last night twenty wagons formed a mournful procession, carrying 151 coffins to the Machina Wharf, passing through unfrequented streets.

The bodies reached the wharf at 11:30 o'clock under a strong guard from the battleship Texas, were placed aboard two steam lighters before daylight, and were taken to the warship at 6 A. M. All the remains were thoroughly disinfected.

A difference of three was found between the number of coffins entered on Chaplain Chidwick's list, which was 154, and the actual number of coffins exhumed. Search was made through all the twenty-two graves in which the coffins were buried, but the missing three were not found. Father Chidwick said the difference could be explained by a clerical error at the time of burial, as he was very busy at the wharf, giving instructions and identifying the bodies, and could not superintend every detail. It was also quite possible, he said, that, after ordering portions of two different bodies to be placed in different coffins, they had carelessly been put into one coffin. It was also impossible for Father Chidwick to superintend the actual placing of all the coffins in the graves. He added that the list gives two bodies as unaccounted for.

The Superintendent of the cemetery, who buried the bodies, says that owing to all the remains not being buried the same day, it is quite possible that a mistake was made in the counting. He was certain no bodies were lost. Capt. Green also says he does not believe any bodies went astray.

Persons who were desirous of photographing the proceedings at the cemetery were not allowed to do so. The work was conducted quietly and decorously, under the direction of Father Chidwick. The old coffins were carried away and burned.

PRIEST CARRIED INJURED MAN.

Father Murphy Bore Negro on His Back Nine Blocks.

John Mayhood, colored, thirty-seven years old, a painter, fell from a scaffold yesterday while working on a building at 607 Elton Avenue and was seriously injured.

He lay unconscious upon the pavement for some time with a large crowd of persons gazing at him, and might have died without medical attention but for the Rev. Father W. Murphy of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, who carried him nine blocks on his back to a drug store on Third Avenue. Mayhood had several ribs and an arm broken. He was removed to the Fordham Hospital, where he is in a critical condition.

OYSTERMEN CHASE A PIRATE.

Long, Low, Rakish Craft Baffles Connecticut Fishermen.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 21.—Oystermen are watching with interest a mysterious sloop which has been hovering about the coast between Norwalk and Stamford in the lower harbor at Stamford. Efforts to communicate with the craft failed. It is supposed that the boat is an oyster pirate, and a strict watch is being kept for its return in these waters.

Several Greenwich oystermen noticed the craft on the grounds off the cove one night recently, and gave chase. They were unable to make up to her, and after going a considerable distance gave up the chase. It is not known how many oysters were taken, but it is said those on board were dredging when first seen.

STEAMER SARATOGA AGROUND.

Stranded Near the Wreck of the Merrimac at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 21.—The Ward Line steamer Saratoga, owing to the incompetency of her pilot, went aground this afternoon, near the wreck of the United States collier Merrimac, which was sunk by Lieut. Hobson just above Estrella Point.

She has suffered but little damage, although considerable difficulty is likely to be experienced in moving her. All the harbor tugs are employed, and it is believed that the liner will be hauled off to-morrow.

The Saratoga left New York Dec. 7 on her regular trip to Nassau, Havana, and South Cuban ports. She was last reported at Cienfuegos Dec. 17. The vessel is of iron, 298 feet long, 38 feet beam, and 23 feet depth, with a tonnage of 2,820. She was built in 1878 by John Roach & Son of Chester, Penn.

CONGRESSMAN BOUTELLE IS ILL.

Suddenly Stricken in Boston with Congestion of the Brain.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Congressman Charles A. Boutelle of Maine, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, who is stopping at Young's Hotel in this city, was taken ill there this afternoon and was carried to his room unconscious. Everything is being done for his comfort.

Mr. Boutelle was about the hotel yesterday, and appeared to be well, although he has not been in good health for some time.

Dr. Johnson, who was summoned, found his patient seriously but not critically ill, but declined to say definitely what the disease is until some member of the family should arrive.

The Congressman's brother, Mr. E. P. Boutelle of Bangor, reached the hotel to-night. He announced at a late hour that Mr. Boutelle was suffering from an acute attack of congestion of the brain caused by indigestion.

OPIUM VICTIM, DOCTORS SAY.

Plight of Lawrence and His Family—Claims Notable Ancestry.

Isaac A. Lawrence, sixty-seven years of age, living in a handsome flat on the first floor of a large apartment house, at 169 West Eighty-first Street, is in Bellevue Hospital suffering from a complication of diseases brought on by the use of opium, the physicians say, and it is alleged that his wife and three children are about to be ejected for non-payment of rent. Lawrence claims to be a descendant of the naval hero, Lawrence, and a relative of Supreme Court Justice Lawrence. The Justice denies any relationship with the man.

After Lawrence was removed to the hospital charity officers called at the flat and found Mrs. Lawrence, they say, in a stupor from taking opium. She told a story of wonderful adventure and wealth, and the officers left her. A friend of the family removed two of the children to the Home for the Friendless. William, a boy, eleven years of age, said to be an incessant smoker of cigarettes, was left with his mother.

"Osteopaths" Not Wanted in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 21.—Gov. Candler, after a conference with many physicians, to-day vetoed a bill passed recently by both houses of the General Assembly, providing for the practice in this State of osteopathy, treating of the structural development of the bone. The physicians contended that "osteopaths" knew nothing of materia medica, while they would be given the right to prescribe medicine the same as any regular licensed physician should the bill become operative.

No Doubt About It.
Service on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Short line to Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. See time table.—Adv.

DURYEA SUFFERS AFRESH.

Has Pneumonia, Undergoes Another Operation, and Astonishes the Doctors by Surviving the Shock.

The extraordinary vitality displayed by Walter Duryea, who has been for the last five months in Roosevelt Hospital, is causing renewed astonishment to the many physicians and surgeons who are watching his case. Mr. Duryea, who is a son of a well-known manufacturer, broke his neck last Summer at Glen Cove while diving into shallow water. On being taken to Roosevelt Hospital he underwent an operation which was widely discussed by medical men.

Some weeks ago Mr. Duryea developed symptoms of pneumonia. He passed through this crisis, and a fortnight ago the physicians determined that another operation was necessary. It was realized that there was only one chance in twenty that the operation would be successful and that it was more than probable that it would be fatal. Mr. Duryea and his father both, however, consented to it, and it was performed.

Whether the operation will prove to be successful, so far as bringing the young man back to health is concerned, cannot yet be told. But to the astonishment of the doctors, he has recovered from the shock and has been pronounced out of immediate danger. He is still completely paralyzed, and as helpless as an infant, but his brain has not been greatly affected. He is subject to occasional illusions, which are somewhat similar to those suffered by persons afflicted with delirium tremens.

The physicians at the hospital said yesterday that it was impossible to tell what the outcome of the treatment adopted in this case may be. There is a remote chance that Mr. Duryea may recover, but it is more likely that he will remain in his present condition until his death. That, it was said, may occur in thirty days or thirty years.

Inquiry late last night at the hospital elicited the information that the condition of Mr. Duryea was unchanged.

OCEANIC REACHES LIVERPOOL.

Did Not Stop at Queenstown Because of Dense Fog Off Daunts Rock.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—The White Star liner Oceanic, from New York Dec. 13, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning.

The Oceanic did not stop at Queenstown on account of a dense fog which prevailed when Daunt's Rock was reached.

KANSAS ZINC WORKS BURNED.

Two Men Killed by a Falling Smokestack—Loss About $50,000.

IOLA, Kan., Dec. 21.—At Lee Harpe, five miles east of Iola, to-day, fire destroyed two-thirds of the Lanyon Zinc Company's plant, causing a loss estimated at $50,000, fully insured.

Two workmen, Jesse Matthews and J. J. Schaub, both married, were crushed to death by a faling smokestack. The town is almost entirely without water supply.

The plant, which is one of the most extensive of its kind in the world, will be rebuilt at once.

BISHOP BARRED FROM SLEEPER.

Color Line Drawn in Case of the Rev. H. W. Turner of Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 21.—Bishop Henry W. Turner of Georgia was refused a berth on a sleeping car to-day by the officers of the Central Railroad in this city.

The Bishop, who is ill, having suffered a stroke of paralysis a few days ago, desired to return to Atlanta to-morrow. He tried to secure a berth in a sleeper, but was told that berths were not sold to colored persons.

The sleepers are owned by the Central Railroad, and the road has an arbitrary rule that no colored person shall ride in the sleeping cars between Atlanta and Savannah or on any branch lines of the company.

GRAIN CAR BLOCKADE ENDED.

Western Agents Can Now Contract for Shipments East of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Notices have been issued by a number of roads running west from Chicago to the effect that the grain blockade that has existed among the lines east-bound from this city during the past two or three months has been lifted, and that Western agents may make contracts for shipments east of here.

The dissipation of the jam in Chicago and at the Cook County belt line junctions will be agreeable news to thousands of shippers, particularly grain dealers, whose business has been embarrassed by the inability of the railroads to furnish cars or to haul them after they were loaded.

Old railroad men say that the blockade was the worst in local history. Though the blockade is lifted, business on all lines continue unusually heavy.

ROBERTS'S CASE NOT DECIDED.

Chairman Tayler Denies the Report of an Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Chairman Tayler of the committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred against Representative-elect Brigham H. Roberts of Utah, said this morning that there was no truth in the story that the committee had reached a decision.

"The fact is," said Chairman Tayler, "the committee has not even informally discussed its report. I have reached no conclusion as to the facts in the case, and I have heard no member of the committee express an opinion. I cannot even say that a unanimous report will be made, but I hope for one."

While it is true that the committee has not discussed the merits of the case with any one, yet an impression prevails that a unanimous report against Roberts will be made to the House.

DAMAGES TO THE OLYMPIA.

Samples of Worm-Eaten Wood and Cellulose Sent to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Chief Naval Constructor Rear Admiral Hichborn has just received two large packages from the Boston Navy Yard. One is a section of a berth from an officer's stateroom on the Olympia. It is about a foot and a half long by about a foot wide. The front and varnished side is pierced with small holes, resembling shot holes. The back of this piece of wood has become almost white, and when pinched between the finger and thumb it is found to be as fragile as chalk, which it resembles.

The wood has been entirely changed in its character by the action of worms that penetrated it while the Olympia was in service in Asiatic waters, the worms having completely eaten up the fibres and left nothing but the digested rejecta in a solid mass. The wood so affected is what is called prima vera. The harwood molding at the edge was also attacked, but was not so much damaged.

The second package contained some of the cellulose packing taken from the ship. It is still wet, and is practically a mass of black mud, entirely useless for the purpose for which it was used, having lost its life and become offensive and a menace to the health of the ship's crew. This cellulose packing will have to be replaced in repairing the vessel.

Increase in Kansas Bank Deposits.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 21.—Over $50,000,000 are on deposit in the Kansas banks. State Bank Commissioner Bredenthal made this report to-night. The increase for the past three months is $2,000,000.

You will like it, so will all your friends: it will add greatly to your Holiday cheer. "OLD SARATOGA,"—Roskam, Gerstley & Co.'s unsurpassed whiskey. Sold by Acker, Merrall & Condit.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Try it. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adv.

THE GOULD HOUSE PARTY

New York and Philadelphia Guests Lavishly Entertained.

OPENING OF BACHELORS' HALL

New Amusement Casino at Georgian Court Dedicated—Dinner, Theatricals, and Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 21.—The house party given by Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould for the throwing open of the new casino, Bachelors' Hall, on their handsome country place here, which bears the name of Georgian Court, brought about a hundred fashionable people from New York and Philadelphia to this town to-day. It was one of the most elaborate and best arranged affairs of the kind which society people of those cities have ever enjoyed, and it will probably foreshadow many future social successes which will centre about the Goulds.

To-day's affair must certainly be classed as a success of no ordinary proportions. It had taken a great deal of planning, and the plans had been well laid. The host and hostess had the advantage of a magnificent estate to which to invite their friends, and the very magnitude of the place made a lavish style of entertainment appropriate. The arrangements were not only large enough in variety, but no detail had been left uncared for.

Most of Mr. Gould's guests reached here from New York on the first afternoon train, to which three special cars had been attached for their benefit. The train arrived about 3:45 o'clock. Others came from Philadelphia. All were met at the station by carriages and driven either to the Laurel in the Pines, the large hotel nearest the Gould place, where many of them will spend to-night, or to Georgian Court, where some will spend the night beneath the roof of the Gould residence, others being assigned to the sleeping rooms in "Bachelors' Hall," some 400 yards distant from the house, and within a short distance of the polo grounds on the estate.

The guests included Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Smith, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. I Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snowden, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Evart J. Wendell, Miss Evelyn B. Burden, Mrs. Adolf Ladenberg, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, the Marquis de Tallyrand, Miss Mamie Field, Norman Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Post, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Ralph N. Ellis, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., the Misses Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sands, Sandford Beatty, Charles A. Munn, Major Rudolph Creighton Webb, Miss Eleanor Hewitt, P. Deschamps, James D. W. Cutting, F. H. Allen, Benjamin F. Nicoll, Edward C. Porter, Miss Whelen of Philadelphia, W. A. Hazard, J. M. Waterbury, R. J. Collier, and R. E. F. Flinch.

MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE CASINO.

The day has been a perfect one, a balmy springlike morning hardening into a clear, cool, bracing afternoon, followed by a starlight evening. Not an obtrusive cloud or an uninvited blustering breeze has appeared to mar the festivities. "Bachelors' Hall" was seen at its best, and a magnificent private casino it is. It is built solidly of brick, stucco, and iron, with five entrances. The building is constructed around a tan-bark ring as large as that in Madison Square Garden. Three bowling alleys, a handsome, well-equipped gymnasium, an elaborate Turkish bath system, a billiard and lounging room, and one of the finest swimming pools in the country, holding 110,000 gallons, are combined in "Bachelors' Hall," which also contains twenty sleeping rooms and a small pony stable.

The afternoon was passed informally. The entertainments of the evening included dinner at the Laurel-in-the-Pines, private theatricals in the carriage house of the stable, where Mrs. Gould renewed the histrionic triumphs which she left when she deserted the stage to become the bride of the young millionaire, and a cotillion and supper in the house. The house interior had been elaborately decorated in red and green. Dancing took place in the large main hall, whose massive marble pillars were wreathed in green, as was the railing of the winding stairway, which led to the balcony above reserved for members of the Hungarian Band, led by Aladar Illes. Holly, mistletoe, and other greens were clustered behind pictures, and in the bosom of a knightly figure in full armor guarding the staircase, while a gilded cherub, suspended from the large chandelier, held one end of a wreath of mistletoe, the other end of which was attached to a wedding bell of red immortelles hung from the balcony.

DINNER AND THREE PLAYS.

At the hotel, where the guests were seated at dinner at two tables accommodating twelve each and at twenty tables accommodating four apiece, the decorations were fine clusters of American Beauty roses. Mr. Gould presided at one of the large tables. Mrs. Gould, who was to have presided at the other, was indisposed, and staid away from the dinner in order to save her strength for the theatricals. Rossini's overture to "The Barber of Seville" and Liszt's Rhapsodie No. 2 were played, among other pieces, by the Hungarian band while the dinner lasted. The guests arose about 8:30 and were driven to the theatre.

This theatre is only a temporary one in the carriage house, but is perfect in every detail of stage, electric appliances, scenery, and seating plan. Three plays were given, all the actors being amateurs except Boyd Putnam, who supported Mrs. Gould, and Miss Bijou Fernandez.

The entrance to the theatre was through a long, covered archway lit by electric bulbs and decorated on every hand by yacht flags, ensigns, and burgees, conspicuous among which was the host's private ensign. These showed brilliantly against a background of holly, mistletoe, and palms, in which red berries were interspersed, with bows of red ribbon.

The little theatre was a pretty sight when the scores of beautifully gowned women were seated. The guests were shown to their seats by some half-dozen ushers in scarlet satin-faced coats and black trousers, Mr. Gould himself being one of these.

The place was alive with chatter, humming through the music of the orchestra, for some minutes after the guests were seated, and then the velvet curtain parted and showed Sidney J. Smith as Capt. Fielding in "A Pair of Lunatics," entering a sequestered nook off a ball room which was supposed to be the scene of a festive occasion for the inmates of a lunatic asylum.

Mr. Smith, who was in evening dress and seemed very much at his ease, began to stroll up and down, while the chatter gave way to a hearty greeting of applause. He soliloquized aloud in regard to the various partners he had had that evening, three of whom had imagined themselves so many Empresses of China, and each invited him to share the imperial throne.

CLEVER BIT OF ACTING.

His soliloquy was interrupted by the entrance of Clara Monners, played by Miss Fernandez, who was, like Capt. Fielding, one of the few sane people at the ball. Each took the other for a lunatic and a remarkable scene followed. Mr. Smith, who had never appeared before the footlights till this evening, did a capital piece of acting. Capt. Fielding pretends to be crazy to humor his supposed insane vis-à-vis and she follows suit. The result was laughable, for the work was cleverly done.

Mr. Smith amused his hearers, especially when, speaking of a mysterious raffle which he was booming, he said: "And I know for a dead certainty that old Uncle Russell Sage has taken fifty chances." Miss Fernandez went through some wild dramatics in clever fashion, and the characters of course found out their mutual mistake at the proper time and went out to dinner together. Both actors had a hearty curtain call.

The next play, "The Marble Arch," introduces a lovesick bride, Marion Merewether, played by Miss Emily Key Hoffman, who is visited by her friend, Constance Cameron, a dashing widow, (Miss Greta Pomeroy's part,) and consents to let the widow write a note to her husband, Jack Merewether, played by Walter Hale, making an appointment at the Marble Arch with an unknown lady, as a test of his constancy. The note is left where the husband can find it, and he shows it to his friend, Capt. Trentham, an elderly British officer with an eyeglass, played in amusing style by Evert Jansen Wendell.

The Captain keeps the appointment at the arch himself and meets the widow, but the young wife becomes persuaded by an odd circumstance that her husband has gone to keep it, and in jealous rage decides to go back to her mother. The matter is finally straightened out, the husband and wife reconciled, and the Captain duly snared by the widow.

The complications bring on an amusing flirtation between the Captain and the widow, which was well presented, Miss Pomeroy captivating her audience by her coquettish airs. Miss Hoffman made a thoroughly devoted and properly tearful bride, and Mr. Hale creditably filled a comparatively minor part.

MRS. GOULD'S APPEARANCE.

The concluding play, "The Twilight of the God," which introduced Mrs. Gould, seems to have been written expressly for her. Her part, Isabel Warland, is really the entire play, and into Mrs. Warland's mouth the author has put a string of epigrams which gave Mrs. Gould an admirable opportunity.

She had lost none of the talent which won her an enviable name as Edith Kingdon in Daly's company. Her present role was characterized by grace, dignity, and perfect naturalness. She was enthusiastically encored, and received a splendid bouquet of American Beauty roses at the end.

The plot is that of a woman who meets a man she had loved ten years before, and has not seen since that time; and when he attempts to renew his suit despite the fact that she has an attentive husband, finds him quite different from her idea of him. The "god" is plunged in the twilight and her former affection for him vanishes. She cleverly uses his devotion, however, to obtain from him—for the old lover is now a man of wealth and power—a political office for her husband.

Mr. Wendell played Lucius Warland, her husband, while Boyd Putnam appeared as John O'Berville, the rejected lover.

E. Emens had designed the scenery for all the plays for which Nanier Lothian, Jr., was stage manager, and Lucius Hosmer had charge of the orchestra, which played the interludes stationed behind a nook of green in the corner.

THE SUPPER AND BALL.

The theatricals ended about 10:30 and the guests were driven to the house. Here Mrs. Gould's costume was changed for a handsome décolletée ball gown of white satin trimmed with old point lace. She wore a number of strings of magnificent pearls and a diamond spray head-dress. Elisha Dyer, Jr., led the cotillion with Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. The favors included gold horseshoes, golf sticks, and pins for the men, bon-bon boxes for the women, and clever electrical devices of all sorts for both. The favors were brought into the room by Santa Claus in regulation furs. He pushed before him a huge snowball, and when he brought it to a stop a beautiful little fairy emerged, all tinsel and spangles, and began to distribute the gifts.

The music started with a Waldteufel waltz, followed by Sousa's two-step, "Hands Across the Sea," a lancier from Herbert's opera, "The Fortune Teller," and other selections. The dancing, which will last till 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, was preceded by an elaborate supper which Delmonico served at sixteen round tables in the dining-room back of the hall. Each table was decorated with a wedding bell of red carnations, surmounted by a mistletoe spray. The menu was:

Canapés d'anchois.
Tortue verte passée en tasses.
Consommé printanier.
Radis, celeri, piniolas.
Grenouilles aux crabes d'huitres Newburg.
Ailes de volaille sauce Perigord.
Fonds d'artichauts florentine.
Bécasses, et canards canvas back.
Tomates farcies au celeri mayonnaise.
Petits aspics de foie gras.
Asperges nouvelles vinaigrette.
Glaces de fantaisies.
Bonbons devises, fraises, petits fours.
Café.

The guests will leave Lakewood to-morrow on special cars attached to various trains.

GAY CHRISTMAS RECEPTION.

Mrs. Howard Gould Entertains Young Folk at Her Home.

Mrs. Howard Gould gave a Christmas party at her residence, 824 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, in honor of her nieces, Dorothy and Marjorie Sells, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sells of 341 West Eighty-fourth Street. The reception and dining rooms were decorated with holly and evergreens. The table in the large dining room, at which the guests were entertained at luncheon, was covered with deep red roses and ferns.

The luncheon was just what young folks like—plenty of sweets and fruits, preceded by dainty dishes of a more substantial character. When the dessert had been served ornamented bonbon boxes were distributed, in which were hidden jeweled rings, tiny watches and long gold chains. When the children were tired of admiring each other's presents they were summoned into the reception room where a magician entertained them. The afternoon wound up with a dance.

Among the guests were Noel Haskins, Dorothy Cooper, Marguerite and Alice Presbrey, Lila and Adelaide Fairchild, Ruth Thompson, Gertrude and Marie Murray, Francis and Isabel Randolph, Florence Van Cott, Abbie Bourne, Rose Scott, and Ruth Haskins.

"THE SUNKEN BELL" IN BOSTON.

Adaptation of Hauptmann's Play First Puzzles and Then Pleases.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned presented at the Hollis Street Theatre to-night, for the first time on the English-speaking stage, a version of Hauptmann's play, "Der Versunkene Glocke." The adaptation of the drama was by Charles Henry Meltzer, and was called "The Sunken Bell."

When the curtain rose, and the audience found itself in the atmosphere of a Hans Andersen fairy tale, when it saw woodsprites, gnomes, fairies, and elfs, it appeared puzzled. For one act it did not know what to make of it all. But during the second a perception began to dawn that there was some meaning behind the fantasy. The third and fourth acts both made strong impressions, and the last act, too, would have been effective had the hour not been so late and had the ending of the play not been marred by an unfortunate blunder in lowering the final curtain too soon.

Special music, composed by Lauchaume, the Laureate of the Conservatoire of Paris, was played by an augmented orchestra. Large as the Hollis Street Theatre stage is, and although its electrical and other appointments are second to no other theatre in the country, all were taxed to the utmost.

Congressmen Give Up Puerto Rico Trip

WAR AMONG REPUBLICANS

County Committee Adjourns Before the Time for Meeting.

GRUBER CHARGES COWARDICE

Says the Organization Ran Away from Discussion of His Plan to Curb Quigg.

There was a stormy ten minutes' session of the Republican County Committee at Murray Hill Lyceum last night, caused by the refusal of the Platt men to permit Abraham Gruber, the anti-Platt leader in the Twenty-first Assembly District, to introduce an amendment to the by-laws concerning the designation of Inspectors and Clerks of Election. At present the President of the County Committee has the power to make up the list of persons to be appointed by the Police Board. As Gruber and Lemuel E. Quigg, President of the Committee, are opposed to each other, Gruber wants to take this patronage away from Quigg and place it in the hands of the executive member, or the delegation to the committee from each assembly district.

Gruber's intention to present his resolution at last night's meeting was known to the leaders of the majority, and they prepared to shut him off. President Quigg had been expected to be present, but it was announced that he had been detained in Washington, and in his absence Secretary Manchester rapped for order a few minutes after 8 o'clock. The gavel had no sooner sounded than National Committeeman Fred S. Gibbs jumped to his feet with the remark: "There is no quorum; there can be no meeting."

Gruber walked down the aisle excitedly exclaiming: "I have a resolution to offer. Let us come to order, and we can soon find out if we have a quorum. I demand a roll call."

Secretary Manchester ruled that a quorum was present, and Gibbs immediately made a motion to adjourn. Before the motion could be put Gruber began talking again. "It is certainly against the interests of the Republican Party," said he, "to have the Republican County Committee adjourn at 8:15 o'clock, when it usually meets at 8:30 o'clock. Let us have a count. We will see whether or not a quorum is present. We are losing enough Assembly districts now to make dishonest performances like this bring the flush of shame to the face of every Republican."

"I renew my motion to adjourn," said Gibbs. "A motion to adjourn is not debatable. When I have to consult the gentleman from the Twenty-first Assembly District as to the best interests of the Republican Party, I will not come to this committee; I will quit political life."

During the excitement which attended the exchange of personalities Secretary Manchester declared the meeting adjourned. Gruber called to him as he was leaving the platform: "If you cannot be honest, why don't you say so? It seems to be the policy of the majority to prevent discussion of any subject by any member of the minority regarding the best interests of the Republican Party. My resolution is one drawn in the interests of the Republican Party and against the bosses. Before this committee was organized I said that this organization was an empty shell, and that it was servile and impudent under its present management. The incidents we have witnessed here to-night furnish proof of my charge."

Many members of the committee reached the hall after the adjournment, and expressed surprise that an adjournment had been taken at such an early hour. Gruber said to the reporters: "Political cowardice is always evidence of political wrongdoing. Running away from the discussion of a question pressed for the good of the party, is like making a Chairman from the top against the wishes of the committee. Gov. Roosevelt tells us all to be strenuous, and the Republican County Committee is strenuous in doing wrong to the party."

Gibbs was much elated over his victory, and said: "Gruber cannot get five votes in this committee on any proposition."

MANIFESTO BY GOEBEL MEN.

Address Issued Giving the Grounds on Which Contests in Kentucky Are to be Made.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 21.—The address to the Democracy of the State, indorsing the contest instituted by Goebel and other candidates of the defeated Democratic ticket, and giving the reasons therefor, was issued to-night. It is signed by ex-Senator Blackburn, Chairman of the State Campaign Committee, Chairman Young of the State Central and Legislative Committees and all of the members of those committees. It says in part:

"The Democratic Party of Kentucky, through its several State committees, has unanimously declared that the best interests of the party, as well as of justice, demands that contests shall be made by all candidates on the Democratic ticket for the respective offices for which they were nominated.

"We feel that in the light of the action of the State Board of Election Commissioners, the Democratic Party cannot do less than to carry the contention to the tribunals created by law for its determination. The grounds upon which this contest is based consist of the protest against the use of tissue ballots in many of the overwhelmingly Republican counties of the State.

"Another ground of contest is because of the plain violation and defiance of law by the late Republican Governor of the State, who ordered out the military, and, in violation of both law and precedent, paraded the streets of Louisville on the day of the election with his soldiers and Gatling guns, invading the voting booths and forcing into them against the protest of the lawfully appointed election officials pretended Inspectors and challengers, who, the highest court of the State has decided, had no lawful right to be present.

"The issuance of the certificates of election to the Republican candidates is contested upon the ground that a Federal and also a State Judge interfered with the holding of the State election. Another ground is the use in the interest of the Republican Party of an immense corruption fund, contributed by the most powerful railroad corporation of the commonwealth, whereby many thousands of votes were bought against the Democratic Party and its candidates, because that party, in the platform adopted in its State convention, dared to advocate measures of relief demanded by the people of the commonwealth. Over 10,000 legally registered Democratic voters failed to vote in the City of Louisville alone.

REPUBLICANS FORCED TO PAY.

Deputy Sheriff Sent to Levy on the State Committee's Furniture.

Deputy Sheriff Rinn called at Republican State headquarters last night and informed Secretary Reuben L. Fox that he had received an order from the City Court to levy an execution on whatever property belonging to the committee he could find, in order to satisfy two judgments awarded to Edgar Franken, amounting to something over $800. Secretary Fox glanced longingly at the highly polished rolltop desks, comfortable leather upholstered chairs, and the many volumes of official papers, presented to the committee by State officials, and told the Deputy Sheriff that, while he did not concede that the claim was a just one, it would be paid, in view of the fact that the courts had passed on it, and that the committee would not appeal.

Franken claims that he was engaged by the Republican State Committee, through Lafayette B. Gleason, one of its clerks, to make speeches and organize clubs of German voters in the Roosevelt campaign of last year. He was to receive, he says, $25 a week for his speeches, $15 for each club he organized, and an allowance for personal expenses. He further claimed to have been ordered to write a pamphlet in German on the political questions then pending, for which he was to have been paid $50. This last work, he says, was ordered by William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee. He performed his tasks, he says, and never received the compensation which had been promised to him. He then brought suit against Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin as Treasurer of the Republican State Committee, and has been successful, although Mr. Barnes, Mr. Gleason, and Luther B. Little, who were in charge of the speakers and the literary campaign last year, testified that Franken had been paid for all work which had been authorized to do for the committee.

Secretary Fox was the only person connected with the committee who was at headquarters last night. He said that Franken had been engaged to make some speeches and had been paid for doing so. So far as the pamphlet was concerned, Mr. Fox said Franken had tried to sell it to the committee, and had been told that it could not be used. He had requested pay, according to Mr. Fox, for some of his friends whom he had engaged in various districts to work for the Republican candidates, but this had been refused because the work had never been authorized. Notwithstanding Mr. Fox's declaration that Franken does not deserve any more money, he will be paid without any further trouble.

TO PAY FOR CONDEMNED BEEF.

Decided that Fault Was Not That of the Contractors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Mr. Tracewell, the Controller of the Treasury, has passed upon the claim of Swift & Co. of Chicago for the price of 300,000 pounds of fresh beef, which, according to contract, was shipped from Newport News, Va., on Aug. 5, 1898, for use of the army in Puerto Rico, and was on Sept. 7 condemned at Montauk Point, N. Y., and thrown overboard.

The Board of Survey found that the loss by spoiling of the beef was not due to any negligence or fault on the part of the contractors. The Controller finds that at the time of its condemnation the beef was the property of the United States, and directs that the claim be settled accordingly.

GOVERNOR REVIEWS TROOPS.

He Gives High Praise to the Officers and Men of the Twenty-second Regiment.

Gov. Roosevelt reviewed the Twenty-second Regiment last night at its armory. The Governor was attended by his staff, as well as by Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, and Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt. The regiment paraded in excellent form, and the drill was applauded. A dance in the armory followed the drill, while Gov. Roosevelt, his staff, and the officers of the regiment were dining at the Colonial Club. The Governor, in a short speech at the dinner, complimented Col. Bartlett warmly on the fine appearance of his regiment.

"It is especially remarkable," said he, "in view of the fact that the National Guard was greatly depleted by the enlistment of a considerable number of its men in the volunteer regiments, that it is larger numerically than it was before the war."

Col. Bartlett then made a speech thanking the Governor for his compliments, and assuring him of the hearty appreciation of them by the officers and men of his regiment.

TO DISCUSS LEGISLATION.

Gov. Roosevelt to Meet Mr. Platt—The Adjutant Generalship.

Gov. Roosevelt came to this city last evening to hold a final conference with the Republican State leaders and other prominent politicians in regard to legislation which will be pushed during the coming session of the Legislature.

The Governor to-morrow morning at the residence of Douglas Robinson, his brother-in-law, will meet Senator Thomas C. Platt, B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Dr. Albert Shaw, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Gen. Francis V. Greene, Chairman of the Canal Advisory Commission; Chairman Holls of the special Unification Commission; Charles Stewart Smith, and others. General legislation, including the educational unification plan as adopted by the commission, the report of the Canal Advisory Commission, and the question of a successor to Adjt. Gen. Andrews will be discussed.

Gov. Roosevelt saw Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, and Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt last evening. Later in the evening he said:

"I have been talking with several members of the National Guard about the Adjutant Generalship, but it is still an open matter. I have not yet decided on the man to succeed Gen. Andrews."

The Governor was asked if there was any truth in the report that President Seth Low of Columbia College was to be made Chancellor of the State Board of Regents. He said:

"You must kill your bear before you skin him. It is foolishness to talk about the appointment of a man to a place that has not yet been created. It will be time enough when the bill becomes a law."

The Governor will be the guest of President Low at dinner this evening. He expects to return to Albany to-morrow afternoon in order to spend Christmas with his family.

Senator Platt returned to the city last night from Washington, and Chairman Odell will come down from Newburg some time to-day.

SENATOR JONES IS HOPEFUL.

Says Bryan Will Be Nominated and that the Outlook Is Brighter than in 1896.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, looked into party affairs at headquarters in the Unity Building to-day. He assured everybody that the prospects for Democratic success next year are brighter than they were in 1896. He said only W. J. Bryan would be mentioned as candidate for President in the convention. The Senator would not say where or when he thought the convention should be held. He denied a story sent from Washington that he had repudiated the system of collecting money for a campaign fund, and had discharged Richard S. Slayter, one of the collectors.

"The system of collecting money," he continued, "was inaugurated by me. It has been a success, and is worthy the support of all Democrats. There are no differences between ex-Gov. Stone and myself, and never have been. I approve all he did while I was in Europe."

The Senator also said that the selection of Sam B. Cook for manager of the Ways and Means Bureau was made at his request. He approved of Mr. Gibson's work as Chairman of the Executive Committee. With reference to next year's contest the Senator said:

"No doubt the convention will reaffirm the Chicago platform. It will declare against imperialism and in favor of regulating trusts. I think, too, that it will condemn the efforts, which have become too common, to control elections by the use of money. In my opinion, the passage of the bill establishing the gold standard will aid us greatly."

The Senator says he never saw such a diversity of opinion as to where the nominee for Vice President should come from.

Regarding the currency bill Senator Jones said:

"I think the adoption of a gold standard bill by the present Congress would have an enormous effect in shaping the money issue. It is a declaration on the part of the Republican Party for which it will have to answer. A gold bill, if adopted by the Senate—and there is no doubt in my mind that the present bill substantially will be accepted by the Senate—will force the Republicans to explain what is on its face a stroke of treason against the pronouncement of the St. Louis platform."

The Senator figures that the Currency bill could command 50, and possibly 52, votes in the Senate.

New Bishop Reaches San Juan.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 21.—Archbishop Barnadó of Santiago and the Very Rev. James H. Blenk, formerly of New Orleans, recently appointed Bishop of Puerto Rico, arrived here to-day on the steamer Maria Herrera. They were received by the Acting Bishop of the Puerto Rican Diocese. The streets were crowded with people, who accorded the prelates an enthusiastic reception. A procession, headed by the Bishop and Archbishop, under a canopy, proceeded to the Church of St. Anne, where the Archbishop was invested with the mitre and crozier. Thence they went to the cathedral, where high mass was celebrated.

Last Volunteers Start for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21—The United States transport Grant cleared last night for Manila with the last of the volunteer regiments, the Forty-eighth Regiment, colored, in command of Col. Duval.

Two Transports Reach Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Gen. Otis has notified the War Department that the transports Senator and Benmohr arrived at Manila to-day with the Forty-fifth Infantry and two batteries of the Sixth Artillery. No casualties were reported.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Machias has arrived at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The transport McClellan left San Juan, Puerto Rico, this morning for New York.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

This being Forefathers' Day, the exchange editor has noticed that many of the New England papers are republishing as a particularly appropriate bit of verse for the time the poem of Mrs. Hemans which begins:

The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast.

He had been to Plymouth, Mass., which that line about the stern and rock-bound coast is supposed to picture, and he has to chuckle a bit, every time he sees the poem, at the poetic license and imagery that was used to typify one of the troubles of the Pilgrim Fathers in their attempts to reach terra firma. "There didn't happen to be any stern and rock-bound coast when I was there," he remarked, as he glanced at one of the many reproductions of the stanzas so familiar to every school boy or girl of New England at least. "I suppose it is sort of vandal-like to attack that time-honored bit of verse, but as a matter of fact that 'stern and rock-bound coast' is a big salt marsh at low tide, with only the most commonplace sort of a stream leading up through it from Massachusetts Bay to the spot where Plymouth Rock is situated. That rock, which isn't very much of a rock after all, was the only one in sight. Unless all the rest of the rocks that were once there have been blasted away in the march of civilization and progress, that one boulder is a pretty poor sort of an apology for a 'stern and rock-bound coast.' But I suppose that line sounds better in her poetic description of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers than if she had stuck to the facts and written something like this:

The tide was rushing in
On that pebble on the beach, &c.

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"By the way," said one of the sons of old New England while the story of the Plymouth Rock landing was the topic, "did you ever hear about Gen. Grant's visit to Plymouth Rock? It was made soon after his famous trip around the world and at the time when he was being entertained in Boston. One day the General remarked to one of the party that accompanied him that he would very much like to see Plymouth Rock, and so he was taken down and given a sight of the historic boulder. He took it as philosophically as he did everything else, and without any sign of emotion of any sort. No one knew his motive for making the trip for some time, and he did not talk about it much outside of the circle of his intimates. To one of these latter he did explain the reason for the visit, however. It appeared that during his trip in foreign lands he was repeatedly asked about Plymouth Rock and was as repeatedly and shamefacedly compelled to say that he had never seen it. So he took the first opportunity to visit it in order that he could be able to say he had stood on the rock in case any other inquisitive foreigner should happen to ask him if he had seen that boulder, of which so much has been said and about which so much has been written."

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"Speaking of Gen. Grant," said the pilgrim from Philadelphia, "reminds me of the fact that a great admirer of his has been secured to talk to us on Washington's Birthday. It is Wu Ting Fang, the present Minister from China to this country, and the address is to be delivered on University Day, one of the big days at the University of Pennsylvania. Wu was educated in England and was the legal adviser to Li Hung Chang, another of Gen. Grant's great friends, when Li was Viceroy, and wore all sorts of peacock feathers and yellow jackets. We of Philadelphia are making a big push for trade in China, and we hope in some way to switch the Minister onto some tack so that he will talk to us in a practical nature. He's too good a thing to get hold of at just this time to let him waste his time on an ordinary Washington's Birthday oration. But I'm afraid that this time we Philadelphians are no match for the shrewdness of the Oriental, who has the reputation of being one of the ablest men in the whole Chinese diplomatic coterie. He must be a good one to be able to win the friendship of both Grant and Li Hung Chang, and to hold his favor at Court, no matter what happens to Li. We can 'do' New York all right, as your politicians found out at Washington, but Wu is a harder proposition."

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"Were you ever attacked by the Patriotic Society microbe?" asked another of the party, a member of the Mayflower Society, made up of descendants of the original passenger list of the Mayflower. "If you haven't, dodge it if you see the microbe headed your way. I'm a Son of the Revolution, a New England Society man, a member of the Mayflower Society, of the Loyal Legion, of the Order of Foreign Wars, and of a few more that I don't happen to recall at the moment. As if that was not trouble enough, I have just received a circular letter from one of the genealogical cranks who now proposes to make another shuffle of the cards and sort out all the suits in the Mayflower Society into a number of hands, so to say, each of which shall bear the name of the particular Pilgrim from which each member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants was descended. My family is so Pilgrim inbred that I am at least collaterally descended from at least a half dozen of the Pilgrim Fathers and mothers, and they now propose that I shall be shunted into one of these societies to perpetuate the memory of these very good but sometimes very tiresome men and women. That means several more annual meetings and banquets and several more annual dues and enrollments at $2 an enroll. When the original Mayflower Society has only 2,000 members scattered over a dozen different States it is getting the subdivisions down a little too fine, and I think that the Society microbé in me has been fatally attacked and will now die a natural death. The thing is getting to verge on the ridiculous. Of course Bostonians are back of this new scheme."

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Merchants in the upper part of the city are complaining of the number of counterfeit half-dollars that are being offered them in the rush of the Christmas shopping. The pieces are remarkably good counterfeits in appearance, but they seem to have an unusual amount of aluminium in them, for they are of very light weight, though they have a ring that is very convincing to women who occasionally object to taking the coins because they appear too light. The bad coins are supposed to have come from "Little Italy"—on the upper east side—and the owners of small markets and stores where Christmas trinkets are sold to people of the tenement house class are the chief sufferers because of their getting into circulation. No one familiar with good coins could possibly be deceived by them.

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Previous to leaving Germany for his trip to this country Herr Felix Schweighofer, the German comedian, made flying visits to a number of the principal German cities, and found everywhere the liveliest interest being taken in the war in the Transvaal. Naturally, the sympathies of the Germans were with the Boers, and there was no attempt to in any way hide these feelings. In the hotels and shops in all the cities that the actor visited he found little boxes had been placed about, very like those placed at the elevated stations here for hospital Sunday collections. Above them were posted cards containing appeals to the public to contribute of their substance to a fund to aid the Boers "in their battle for their rights." The appeal was a popular one, to all appearances, for the actor noticed that coin of all values were constantly being dropped into the boxes by people of all grades of life. The poor peasant put in his copper coin, while members of the nobility and even officers of the army added their quota of gold and silver.

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"Twelve dollars is a good deal to pay for one night's lodging," said Col. M. J. Dady of Brooklyn, "but that's what they charged me at the Walton, in Philadelphia. I came over from Washington Tuesday, and when I went to the Walton the clerk told me the house was full. I started to leave, when another man behind the desk shouted, 'Hold on. Are you not Mr. Dady of Brooklyn?' 'That's my name,' I replied. 'I can fix you,' he rejoined, and he gave me Rooms 129 and 131. When I received my bill in the morning it called for $14, of which $2 was for carriage hire. In paying it I said to the clerk, 'I am Mr. Dady of Brooklyn, but please remember that I haven't got those Havana contracts yet.' When I told Secretary R. L. Fox of the Republican State Committee that I wanted him to fix me for rooms in Philadelphia during the National Convention I told him I wanted good rooms, but that I would bar Nos. 129 and 131 at the Walton, as they were too rich for my blood."

Crushed in an Elevator.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Albert Von Wagenen, manager of the Consolidated Goodyear Lasting Machine Company, was fatally crushed in an elevator in the Ludlow Building, on Essex Street, this afternoon. He died after removal to the hospital.

THE EXPERTS ON MOLINEUX

Both Kinsley and Tyrrell on the Stand Yesterday.

TWO JURORS ASK QUESTIONS

Mr. Martin Drops a Remark Which Is Construed as Giving His View of the Handwriting Evidence.

John F. Tyrrell, the expert in handwriting, gave testimony all day yesterday in the trial of Roland B. Molineux. He was under direct examination all the morning by Mr. Osborne, and in the afternoon Mr. Weeks tried to shake whatever impression the witness had made on the jury by a searching cross-examination. Mr. Tyrrell, whom Mr. Osborne has come to call the "Wizard of the Pen," stuck to his theories and went on illustrating them in his photographic style. It was another day of "pen habits," only where with Mr. Kinsley the questions related to slant, speed, and shape, in the case of Mr. Tyrrell they referred to wrist movement, spacing, swing, and other elements which he considers important in the identification of handwriting.

While Mr. Kinsley was on the stand last week Mr. Osborne, after a wrangle with Mr. Weeks, declared that it was impossible to find in Molineux's writing made by request the characteristic breaks noticed in his other writings, because, he said, Molineux knew better than to make them after he had consulted Mr. Weeks and Mr. Weeks had consulted Mr. Carvalho. Mr. Osborne was rebuked by the Court at the time he made this remark, but it remained for Mr. Tyrrell to get the same thing before the jury in the form of evidence.

Mr. Tyrrell had gone on to talk about these breaks between letters and words in Molineux's admitted writings, and had compared them with the disputed writings alleged by the prosecution to be in the defendant's hand. He drew sketches of his subjects, among them being the word "trial" in one of the Cornish letters, and the word "cordially" in one of the admitted letters. He pointed out how the breaks between the letters, notably the "i" and "a," agreed in each.

"I consider those breaks part of the individuality of the writer—marks of identification," said Mr. Tyrrell.

"Do you find such breaks often?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Very often."

"In the writings of others?"

"Yes. They are not at all uncommon. The breaks are characteristic."

"Do you attach any importance to the fact that when the defendant wrote for the prosecution these breaks were not evident in his writings?"

"I do, indeed."

"What do you think of it?"

"That he was coached."

MOLINEUX SMILING, AS EVER.

Molineux smiled when the witness made this answer, and his senior counsel and Expert Carvalho followed suit. In fact, there was no time in the day when the defendant was not as smiling as ever.

There was a warm argument in the morning between counsel and the Court over the admissibility of evidence tending to establish a standard for Cornish's handwriting. Mr. Tyrrell was asked by Mr. Osborne if he had ever seen Cornish write. He said he had, several times. He was then asked to say if a paper handed to him was in Cornish's hand.

"What for?" asked the Recorder.

"To establish a standard of comparison," said Mr. Osborne.

"But Cornish is not on trial," said the Court, using the same phrase he used to Mr. Weeks when the latter tried to get Kinsley to identify the writing of Felix J. Gallagher.

Mr. Osborne insisted, and the Recorder finally allowed the question under vigorous objection from Mr. Weeks, who said he had been ruled against on exactly the same point. Mr. Tyrrell identified the writing, but it was not put in evidence.

Mr. Kinsley got back on the stand for a few minutes at the morning session. He had promised Foreman Martin to bring a list of cases in which he had testified. When he took the stand he said that he appeared before petit juries twenty-three times and before Grand Juries three times, not including the present case. Jurors Martin and Billings asked the witness who else had written for him besides Molineux.

"Adams and Cornish and Mrs. Rogers and Gallagher and Harpster and Hassett and Paul Glorr," was the reply. "They wrote enough to satisfy me that they did not write the poison address."

"Were you present when they wrote?" asked Mr. Martin.

"Not when all of them wrote."

"Did you furnish pens, ink, and paper, and what else was needed?"

"Only to some of them."

"Is is not a fact," asked Mr. Billings, "that when Molineux wrote for you on Feb. 17 you knew he was the man wanted by Mr. Osborne?"

"Quite the contrary," said Mr. Kinsley. "I understood that they did not suspect him."

JUROR FURNISHES A SENSATION.

Juror Martin has questioned the experts rather closely throughout the trial, and he did so again yesterday, furnishing, just at the close of the afternoon session, the one real sensation of the day. There is a space of six months between the dates of some of the Cornish and Barnet letters requesting various remedies which the prosecution has bound itself to prove were all written by Molineux. Mr. Martin has frequently asked questions about these letters, and yesterday, just before 5 o'clock, Mr. Martin suddenly asked Mr. Tyrrell if a man could, in his opinion, after an interval of six months, produce letters which would be in a disguised hand exactly the same as the first set—whether he could revert to the disguise after six months.

"I should say not," was Mr. Tyrrell's reply, "unless he followed a set method or habit of disguising his handwriting."

"Then for me, as a layman, it is impossible to see where the disguise comes in," was the observation of the foreman of the jury, just as the Recorder announced the close of the session. Mr. Martin's remark caused a great deal of discussion after the adjournment, as by many it was construed as revealing his opinion of the expert evidence.

Among the spectators at the afternoon session were William Kendal, the actor, and Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Howard, who occupied seats with the lawyers. Mr. Weeks undertook the cross-examination of Mr. Tyrrell as soon as court convened.

"Did you consult with the other experts before testifying before the Grand Jury?" he asked.

"Not concerning the handwriting," was the reply.

Mr. Weeks put some questions about his testimony before the May Grand Jury, which failed to indict Molineux, but Mr. Osborne objected to that line of questioning, and the Recorder sustained the objection.

Mr. Tyrrell testified that he had already presented a bill for his services in the case at the rate of $50 a day, with his hotel and traveling expenses. He said he expected to charge for about twenty days' work. Asked if he had any rules that he applied to determine disputed handwriting, the witness said that that depended altogether upon the nature of the case.

DISGUISED HANDWRITING.

"Disguised handwriting," he said, "in the first place, differs from simulated handwriting. I generally form my opinion at first, and apply rules to suit. When in any disguised handwriting we find certain peculiarities occurring at regular intervals, we conclude that these peculiarities would be found in the same person's regular handwriting, and in the regular handwriting we find these peculiarities recurring more regularly than in the disguised handwriting, because the writer notices them himself."

The question of "hand capacity," or the distance to which a piece of writing would extend over paper before the writer would have to move or lift his wrist, was taken up, and much time was spent in discussing different styles of capital letters. A package wrapped after the manner of the poison package was handed to the witness, and he was asked to make a cross as close to the lower right-hand corner of it as possible with his wrist resting on the central part of the package.

"Is it your opinion that this wrapper was addressed after it had been wrapped about a package?" Mr. Weeks asked.

"Yes," he replied.

"Now, if it should appear, Mr. Tyrrell, that the lower portion of this piece of paper was substantially on the edge of the box, causing a crease, would you still be of the opinion that the characters of that address were written from a fixed wrist point?"

Mr. Tyrrell said he had not considered this question.

Taking up Exhibit C—one of the medicine letters signed "Barnet"—Mr. Tyrrell said that as there was a constant tendency to depart from the base line, giving the words what he described as a "saw-tooth" look, he assumed that the writing was disguised and the writer not accustomed to write vertically.

After a whispered consultation between Mr. Weeks and Mr. Carvalho, Mr. Tyrrell was asked to go to the board and write the word "oblige" in several ways, and in several of them to stop after he had written the "i" and dot it before proceeding. He did this and every time there was a break between the "i" and the "g" following, as it appears in some of the letters offered in evidence, indicating, as Mr. Weeks intimated, that this break, instead of being an individual characteristic, would be likely to occur with any writer. The witness a short time before had referred to his art as a science, saying "It has been proved to be scientifically correct so often that the cause of a failure to prove handwriting has been due to the person making the investigation."

Mr. Osborne, in a brief redirect examination, elicited from Mr. Tyrrell that a person disguising his handwriting always seeks to get away from the "pictorial effect" of his ordinary penmanship, and that the pictorial effect of Molineux's handwriting was not at all like that on the poison package.

Henry L. Tolman, handwriting and microscopical expert, will be the first witness when the court opens at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

WOMAN KILLS A BICYCLIST.

Lewis Perry Shot by Lizzie Morse at West Natick—She Says He Entered Her Home and Struck Her.

NATICK, Mass., Dec. 21.—Lewis Perry, a Spanish war veteran, was shot and killed this afternoon by Miss Lizzie Morse, at her home in West Natick. Four shots were fired, two of them taking effect, one in the heart. Miss Morse was shortly afterward placed under arrest. She claims that the circumstance justified her in shooting Perry.

Perry was thirty-three years of age, and married. He and Arnold Stappen, who is thirty-five years old, and also married, left their homes, on Speen Street, with their bicycles this afternoon. Miss Morse and the members of her family claim that Perry and Stappen arrived at their house at about 1:30 o'clock and demanded admittance, without stating their business. The inmates of the homestead include Mrs. Willard Morse, who is about eighty years of age, and her children, Electra, Lizzie, Willard W., and Rufus D. The family is one of the best known and wealthiest here.

The sons were at work in the barn when the two men arrived. The latter demanded admission to the house, and upon being refused smashed several windows. Lizzie Morse loaded a .22-calibre revolver. She claims that the men went around to the front of the house, where Perry finished smashing the glass in one of the windows, and climbed in in spite of her remonstrances.

After gaining an entrance he caught hold of Electra Morse and wrenched from her a croquet mallet with which she tried to protect herself. Lizzie rushed to her sister's assistance, and informed Perry that she would shoot him if he did not leave the house. He gave her a terrific blow with the mallet, and felled her to the floor. She managed to get up again and told Perry to get out of the house, when he dared her to shoot. She then fired four shots at Perry, who managed to climb through the window and then fell dead.

Stappen, in the meantime, had attempted to get into a window, but was prevented by Willard Morse, who had heard the noise. Stappen then threw several stones at the window, and as Perry fell, he said to the wounded man: "Let's get out of this." Perry replied: "You can go, but I can't," and then died. The members of the Morse family claim that Stappen then tried to get into the house, but upon being prevented he mounted his wheel and went to the West Natick Engine House and telephoned for the police.

Stappen was taken to the Natick lock-up. Chief Sweeney later placed Lizzie Morse under arrest. She will remain at her house in the custody of an officer until to-morrow morning, when the hearing will take place.

Friends of Perry are unable to account for his alleged actions. He came to this town from Roxbury, Mass., about two years ago and last Summer served in Puerto Rico, being a member of Company E, Sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. Of late he has been out of work. He was a member of the West Natick Hose Company.

RECEPTION FOR NEWSBOYS.

Mr. Morris Entertains Those Whose Occupation He Once Followed.

Frederick Morris, manager of the Long Island News Company, held a reception last night at his residence, 121 Jamaica Avenue, Flushing, and his guests were 300 newsboys employed by the company. Mr. Morris was once a newsboy in the company, and he prepared a supper and entertainment for them which will doubtless long be remembered by the boys.

The occasion was the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of Mr. Morris's connection with the company. Among the invited guests, aside from the boys, were Rear Admiral Philip, President H. H. Vreeland, W. H. Baldwin, and Col. John W. Vrooman.

SAMOAN REPORTS DISCREDITED.

German Officials Think Story of Annexation Proclamation Untrue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The following statement is made by the official German authorities here:

"A press telegram of the 13th inst., from Apia, via Auckland, reports that the German Consul in Apia has solemnly proclaimed the pending annexation of Upolu and Savaii by Germany to a number of Samoan chiefs, on board the German man-of-war, and that on the same day he hoisted the German flag on the Supreme Court.

"This report does not cover the reports received in Berlin from the German Consul in Apia, and, according to the instructions which he has received from Berlin, it seems to be absolutely untrue.

"The German Consul likewise wired on the 13th inst., but he simply states that certain Tanu chiefs have refused to pay the head tax imposed by the three Consuls, hence they had been ordered to leave the district by the thirteen chiefs. The three Consuls have instructed the thirteen chiefs to send the aggressors to Apia for trial. This has been agreed upon."

The State Department has had no message from the United States Consul at Apia to confirm the reports of fresh trouble in Samoa, and this fact is regarded as sufficient to show that any slight disturbance that may have occurred has been very much exaggerated. The officials are confident that whatever trouble may occur will not be chargeable to the German officials, as the German Government is quite as anxious as our own that the pending treaty providing for a permanent settlement of the whole Samoan question shall not be endangered at this critical stage.

ESCAPED ON WAY TO PRISON.

Detective's Shots Failed to Stop George Dailey.

Detective William Van Orden of Westchester took George Dailey to Brooklyn yesterday to serve six months imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary. He and his prisoner got off a trolley car at Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue to transfer to a Norstrand Avenue car, which passes the penitentiary. Dailey got permission to go into a saloon on the corner to write a letter to his brother. Dailey sat down and pretended to write. Van Orden stood at the door on watch. Some one in the street, a confederate of Dailey's, it is believed, shouted to Van Orden, who turned his head a moment.

Dailey appeared. Van Orden ran out of the saloon and saw Dailey sprinting along Nostrand Avenue with Patrolman Canfield and a crowd of 100 men after him. Van Orden fired several shots at Dailey, but missed him. Dailey escaped.

British Warships Closely Guarded.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 21.—Whether or not there was an attempt to blow up the cruiser Leander, as reported a few nights ago, the Esquimalt authorities have become more strict. Where there was one officer in charge of the dockyard at night there are now two, and twelve additional marine sentries patrol the naval yard. Visitors are refused admission and the big gun commanding the port is now manned by a crew of gunners night and day.

Ex-Senator J. W. Bradbury Very Ill.

AUGUSTA, Me, Dec. 21.—James W. Bradbury of this city, the oldest ex-United States Senator living, who has been indisposed for several weeks, is now dangerously ill, and the end is not far off. He is about ninety-eight years old. He was Senator from Maine from 1847 to 1853.

LAUDANUM AIDS A COURTSHIP.

Woman Compelled to Receive Addresses to Save Her Wooer's Life.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 21.—John G. Gearhard of this city took a desperate chance to compel the love of the girl of his choice. His attentions were received coldly by Miss Nancy Pickett, of Poplar Springs, Howard County, Md., whom he visited at a mutual friend's house here last night. He went to a drug store for ten cents' worth of laudanum, returning with it to Miss Pickett's home, and swallowed it in her presence.

The woman's cries brought Patrolman Stalling, but Gearhard refused to be taken to a hospital until Miss Pickett's desire for his survival was made too plain to be doubted. Dr. Shook of the Maryland University Hospital operated on him with a stomach pump, and he recovered, returning to Miss Pickett's home to continue his visit.

HIS STEPS LED TO PROFIT.

Rings Found Under His Foot Yield Paterson Man $100.

A small package containing two diamond rings valued at $335 has been recovered in an unexpected manner by the wholesale jewelry house of S. F. Meyers Company of 50 Maiden Lane.

A boy employed by the firm had lost the rings while on his way to an express wagon with several other packages. The packages were held together by a piece of rope. When they were receipted for by the expressman it was found that one was missing, and the boy hurried to the store and reported the fact. A fruitless search followed.

A man who said he was Willis J. Thurber of Paterson, N. J., entered the store late in the afternoon, made some inquiries about the package, and asked how much it would be worth to the firm.

Regarding it as a business proposition, the firm decided to give him $100, whereupon he returned the box, explaining that he had stepped on it in Nassau Street.

FARMERS TO MAN WARSHIPS.

Cruiser Dixie Arrives with 400—Employment an Experiment.

The converted cruiser Dixie arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning with a crew of 700 men, 400 of whom are farmers from the Mississippi Valley, taken on board at Philadelphia on Wednesday. Their employment is in the nature of an experiment.

Only a few of the men had ever seen anything larger than the river boats. This pressing of landsmen into service is said to be a pet scheme of Rear Admiral Crowinshield of the Bureau of Navigation.

The Hartford, which is at San Francisco, and which is expected to arrive here about April 15, 1900, will have several hundred recruits of the same kind. The Dixie and the Hartford will circumnavigate the globe, going by way of the Suez Canal. It is believed that by the time they return from their voyage the farmers will have developed into full-fledged American sailors.

If the plan succeeds the navy will probably have within a year all the men it needs to put into commission all the new warships as soon as completed. The Dixie will remain in dry dock until after Christmas, when she will go to Norfolk, and thence to the West Indies and Europe.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Major Harry London; M. Macray, Shanghai, China; George C. Treadwell, Albany; William C. Pullman, Chicago; M de Bunoff, Paris; Lieut. Commander A. C. Baker, United States Navy.

HOLLAND—L. V. Benit, Paris; Morton D. Moss, London; Andrew D. Barlow, Consul General from the United States to Mexico; Marshall Field, Chicago; Capt. M. S. Fielden, London.

ALBEMARLE—M. H. R. Harris and W. Gordon, Yokohama.

HOFFMAN—Arthur H. Patterson, New Zealand; Ernest H. Every, London; Harold Nichols, Leeds, England; Charles S. Cook, London; Harold W. Rice, Hawaii; F. H. Conyer, Leeds, England.

FIFTH AVENUE—Capt. Dewhurst, London; Charles Freeman, London; John F. Allan, London; Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana; the Rev. B. Sunderland, D. D., Washington.

MURRAY HILL—Capt. Livingston Thompson, Victoria, B. C.; W. Murray Mathew, Manchester, England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, jewelry, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Hengerer, William C., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. F. Budd, general buyer, 377 Broadway.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Mullen, hosiery and kid gloves, 438 Broadway; Broadway Central Hot

NO FEAR FOR GEN. WHITE

Asserted that He Is Well Supplied for a Long Siege.

TROOPS ARE IN GOOD SPIRITS

Response to Great Britain's Call for Volunteers Has a Strong Effect on European Critics.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Daily Mail says:

"We understand that news has arrived from Gen. White to the effect that Ladysmith is well supplied with food and ammunition and can hold out much longer than has been estimated. The troops are described as in good spirits and anxious to fight."

The splendid patriotism of the volunteers continues to be evidenced on all sides. The newspapers note with satisfaction the effect of this display of British spirit and evidence of the resources the empire is able to command is having on Continental critics. But The Westminster Gazette sounds a note of alarm. It thinks the moment is peculiarly unpropitious to send abroad the home defenders, since no one is quite easy as to the effect the British proceedings in South Africa will have upon Great Britain's European neighbors.

Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice went by train from Windsor to Farnborough this morning and spent an hour with ex-Empress Eugénie.

The Queen has been greatly annoyed by the unfounded statements that she is in ill-health and perpetually weeping. A paragraph contradicting these stories appears in the papers, which add that it has never been her Majesty's habit to "display grief like a hysterical schoolgirl."

The morning papers give prominence to Lord Roberts's message, and most of them comment editorially upon it. The Times says:

"In an admirable message to America and Canada Lord Roberts has given an adequate and welcome expression to our national sentiments."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"We feel sure the message will be welcomed in both the United States and Canada. Lord Roberts describes in apt words what all Englishmen feel. There is nothing like adversity to test the value of our friends, and the sympathy of the United States and the magnificent devotion of our colonies stand out in strong contrast with the cold carping and envy of some Continental nations."

The Standard says:

"The British Empire is on its mettle and is giving the world a hint as to the extent of its latent resources in fighting material. Nowhere is the demonstration watched with more interest, and, we believe, with more satisfaction, than among our kinsmen in the United States, whose sympathy will be still further aroused by Lord Roberts's admirable message."

Belated stories from Chieveley Camp, Natal, all concur in saying the British did marvels in an impossible situation. The oldest war correspondents say they never saw anything comparable with the bravery of the men and officers. The naval contingent created an immense furore, engaging the Boers single handed and hailing shrapnel and lyddite shells on the fortifications north of the town, in a vain effort to silence the murderous fire of the Boers, while the British forced the passage of the river.

The advance of the Second Brigade along the road leading to the bridge, in the face of a dealy fusillade, is described as magnificent. The British forced their way across the fire zone under a perfect storm of bullets from the invisible Boers. The patter of the bullets on the dry plain, it is added, raised the dust like heavy raindrops on water.

The heat throughout was intense. There are many stories of special acts of bravery.

Gen. Buller's casualty list at Colenso, just published, shows that 140 were killed and 748 wounded. Two hundred and twenty-seven are described as missing, and of these about forty are known to be prisoners in the hands of the Boers. This makes a total larger than Gen. Buller's original estimate.

Royal letters, signed by the Queen, are being circulated by the Archbishop to the Bishops of the various dioceses authorizing a collection in the churches throughout England on Jan. 7 in aid of the fund for sick and wounded soldiers and their families.

Interest centres for the moment in the preparations to send out reinforcements. The various city guilds have given an additional £12,000 for the expenses of the Imperial Volunteers, be sides gifts of horses, ambulances, and other paraphernalia.

The latest notable volunteers include two nephews of Lord Roberts, Major Charles Sherston and Major Maxwell Sherston. Their brother was killed at Glencoe.

The Admiralty have decided to dispatch another naval brigade of 700 men to South Africa.

It is believed that, in mobilizing the Eighth Division, the War Office will have recourse to some extent to the militia, it being deemed inadvisable to denude the home garrisons over much of regulars.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, has issued a formal denial that any differences exist in the Cabinet regarding war expenditure.

According to a dispatch from Cape Town, there is a good deal of distress in the Orange Free State owing to a scarcity of grain.

GEN. CRONJE BECOMES RUDE.

Refuses to Communicate Further with Lord Methuen.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The War Office has received the following from Gen. Forestier-Walker, the British commander at Cape Town:

"Cape Town, Dec. 20.—Methuen wires that he has received a rude reply from Gen. Cronje respecting his representations as to Lieut. Chandos-Pole-Gell, saying that this officer is regarded as a spy. Gen. Cronje also states he will hold no further communication with Methuen."

As cabled Dec. 18, the British War Office received the following dispatch, dated Sunday, Dec. 17, from Gen. Forestier-Walker:

"Methuen reports that Lieut. Chandos-Pole-Gell was taken prisoner last Thursday when going to meet a flag of truce. He was waving his handkerchief in response, and was unarmed."

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH'S OFFER.

Volunteers to Equip and Accompany 150 Men.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Duke of Marlborough, who is a Lieutenant in the Oxfordshire Yeomanry, and who has volunteered for service in South Africa, will take with him, if his offer is accepted, 150 men and horses. He will personally furnish the equipment for these men.

The Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Dudley, the Earl of Lonsdale, and Viscount Galway are among the other members of the aristocracy who have volunteered for service in the campaign against the Boers.

The Earl of Warwick, who is one of those who have volunteered, was better known as Lord Brooke. His wife is the celebrated beauty, who is famous as being the only woman who was ever known to make the Princess of Wales jealous. Lord Brooke succeeded his father as fifth Earl of Warwick in 1893. He owns over 10,000 acres of valuable property, and possesses two splendid seats besides Berwick House in London. One of the former, Warwick Castle, is one of the most famous historic buildings in England.

The Earldom of Dudley is among the wealthiest in the United Kingdom. Lord Dudley owns about 30,000 acres, a large proportion of the property consisting of coal and iron mines in Staffordshire and Worcestershire. He is a Major of the Worcestershire Yeomanry, and is Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. He recently, in speaking at a public dinner, made an attack on Gen. Gatacre, declaring that the latter should never have received an important command, as he was known to be in the habit of overworking his men.

The Earl of Lonsdale is even more wealthy than either of the two previously named noblemen, possessing nearly 70,000 acres. He is extremely prominent, both in social and political life, and is a great personal friend of the German Emperor. He is Honorary Colonel of the Third Battalion of the Border Regiment, Honorary Colonel of the First Cumberland Volunteer Artillery, and Vice Admiral of the coasts of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

The seventh Viscount Galway is an aide-de-camp to the Queen. He is Colonel of the Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry, and is well known in London society.

The Duke of Marlborough is so well known in this country that it is hardly necessary to speak of him. He is a Lieutenant in the Oxfordshire Yeomanry, of which Viscount Valentia, M. P., is Lieutenant Colonel.

LORD ROBERTS SAYS GOOD-BYE.

He Bids Farewell to the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Gen. Roberts bid farewell to the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House. The staff of the new British Commander in Chief in South Africa includes Major Gen. Pretyman and Viscount Downe, besides his present staff.

The parting message which Gen. Lord Roberts sent yesterday to the American people is republished in London to-day and occupied the foremost place in the afternoon papers here, which characterize the straight simple words as eminently soldierly and as having the ring which, it is claimed, should mark the relations between the Anglo-Saxon peoples.

Although it arrived too late for the usual editorial comment on its contents, the display headlines show that his references to America's friendliness and Canada's patriotism and his repudiation of the charges of Irish disloyalty are widely approved.

STEAMERS TAKEN FOR TRANSPORTS.

A Cunarder and Three Allan Liners Are Chartered.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—The Cunard Line steamer Umbria, which arrived here Dec. 17 from New York, has been chartered by the British Government for use as a troopship.

The Allan Line steamers Laurentian, Parisian, and Pomeranian have also been chartered. They will carry the Canadian troops to South Africa.

KITCHENER HAS A BUSY DAY.

Escapes a Train Wreck, Has a Reception in Cairo, and Sails for South Africa.

CAIRO, Dec. 21.—The train conveying Gen. Lord Kitchener, now on his way from the Soudan to South Africa via this city, was derailed north of Luxor, slightly delaying the General's arrival here.

Gen. Kitchener subsequently arrived in this city and was given a reception by Lord Cromer, the British Consul General in Egypt, and others. He immediately boarded a train bound for Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 21.—Lord Kitchener arrived this evening from Cairo and went on board the British second-class Isis, which immediately sailed for Malta.

UNITED STATES MAY COMPLAIN.

Great Britain Violates Custom in Seizing Flour.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—In the absence of a formal complaint, the State Department officials do not care to express a specific opinion in the case of the reported seizures of American flour by British cruisers off the South African coast, under suspicion that it was intended for the Transvaal.

But under the general rule adopted by our Government and adhered to by most of the other civilized Governments, merchandise of this description sent by one neutral nation to another, as in the case of the United States and Portugal, is absolutely exempt from seizure.

Captain of the Ismore Suspended.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 21.—As a result of the inquiry into the disaster to the British transport Ismore, which went ashore on the rocks in St. Helena Bay Dec. 3, the Captain has had his certificate suspended for six months.

Col. Plumer Enters the Transvaal.

TULI, Monday, Dec. 11, via Lorenzo Marques, Dec. 16.—Col. Plumer, with a strong reconnoitring party of horsemen, has returned here after a week's expedition into Transvaal territory. He reached a point fifty miles from Pietersburg, in the South African Republic, but found no Boers, the country being seemingly empty of men.

MAY BE BOER ARMY RECRUITS.

Group of Twenty-five, Reticent as to Plans, Sail for Havre.

The French Liner L'Aquitaine, which sailed for Havre yesterday morning, had among its steerage passengers twenty-five men, who, it is supposed, are going to enlist in the Boer army. The men came to the pier in a body, under the evident leadership of one man, and all were reticent concerning their plans. One young Irishman said that he was ready for anything that came along. Most of the men appeared to be Holland Dutch, and some wore campaign hats. It is rumored that they are a part of a regiment that is being formed by Gustave Thielkula of Washington.

Inquiries among several prominent Boer sympathizers failed to develop the existence of a recruiting agency in this city.

George W. Van Siclen, who is known to be an ardent champion of Oom Paul's cause, denied any connection with the supposed recruits who sailed yesterday. When asked if he was engaged in enlisting men to fight in the Transvaal, he replied:

"If I were, I wouldn't tell you. Of course I'm a Boer sympathizer; aren't you? All I know of these Scalwart men is what you have just told me."

Men who wish to join the Boer army have been visiting the offices of the Orange Free State Consulate at 136 Liberty Street. The circumstances led to the report that something very like recruiting was being carried on there. It was said that Consul Charles D. Pierce directed them to Dr. Hendrik Muller, the Orange Free State Minister at The Hague, and that interested persons were providing transportation. When questioned concerning the matter, Mr. Pierce said:

"There is no recruiting being done in this city that I know of. Any one who wishes to is at liberty to go and fight in the Transvaal. He'll need about $200 to pay his way, however, and I should advise him to take along $200 more to use when he gets there. It is true that quite a number of American surgeons and military men and some German soldiers, have asked information of me about going."

"Have you directed any of them to Dr. Muller?"

"Yes, when they have asked for it, I have given them his address."

Mr. Pierce denied any knowledge of the reputed recruits who sailed on L'Aquitaine.

EMIL ZOLA TALKS OF THE WAR.

Tells Why Sympathy Is with the Boers and Regrets "Imperialism in the United States."

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post telegraphs the substance of an interview with M. Emile Zola, explaining why French opinion is on the side of the Boers: M. Zola, while expressing sentiments friendly to Great Britain, said:

"The great mass of the French people are unacquainted with the details of the more or less complicated dispute which culminated in war. In the eyes of the unreasoning mob a powerful Nation is assailing a small, weak people. The impulses of the mob, although unreasoning, are frequently generous. Herein is the explanation of public opinion in France, Germany, and Russia.

"I am sorry to say that imperialism exists even in the United States."

CANADIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Letters from Soldiers in the Field, Describing Brave Deeds, with Some Pathetic Incidents.

From The Toronto (Ont.) Mail and Empire.

The following extracts from letters sent by our soldiers in South Africa to friends at home afford vivid glimpses of the war. A letter from a wounded Lance Corporal of the King's Royal Rifles to his mother, just come to hand, gives a description of the storming of Glencoe:

"I have told you," says the writer, "how eager I was for a fight, but I never thought I should come so near to going under as I did in my first set-to. It was just daybreak when the Boers opened fire on us, and as men began to fall rather fast, Gen. Symons, who was in command, ordered our Colonel to have us in readiness to storm their hill. If you had only seen that hill, mother, you would have fainted at the look of it.

"When the order came to take it, up we went like rockets. I was with some more chaps right in front, and the way we got over huge boulders and took flying leaps across great ledges was a fair treat. I don't know how I did it now, but it didn't seem two minutes from the start when I was right up at the top of that hill, and stabbing at the 'Paulies' for all I was worth. I got so excited that I got right away from the main body, and among a crowd of them, and as my ankle got twisted over a big stone, down I came a cropper, just as I was going to lay out an old fellow with a beard a foot long.

"He had clubbed his gun and was going to bring it over my head as I lay on the ground, when all of a sudden up springs in front of him a young fellow, and says something to him in their lingo, and the old fellow only scowls at me and then turns round and goes off somewhere else to fight. Then the young chap helps me up, and as the fall and a bullet in my foot had taken it all out of me, he props me up against a rock and gives me some water. Then he says to me, in very bad English: 'I save your life. Do you know?' I nodded. Then he says: 'You know why I save your life?' I shook my head. Then he says: 'Because you are like my brother!'

"Then he gives me a cigar and carries me on his back down the hill to where our camp lay, and when we got to the bottom he puts me down and says: 'They will find you here all right!' Then he gives me another cigar, shakes my hand, and bolts. I was picked up by a patrol an hour or so afterward, and have been in hospital ever since."

A MUSIC HALL ARTIST'S TURN.

A resident of Wellingborough has received a letter from a relative who was wounded in one of the earlier engagements and is now in the hospital. "Some of the incidents in hospital make us all laugh," says the writer. "You know Tom H., who used to do a turn at A—— Music Hall. He is in my ward, and keeps our spirits up. He did a funny thing the other day when tobacco was given out. You remember his hand elocution at the hall? Well, one of the Boers has lost both his arms, and when the tobacco was given out he shook his head, and a tear fell down his cheek. Tom saw it, and was by his side in a moment. He placed his arms each side of the Boer, and performed the office of the missing ones, giving the Boer a good smoke. He brought down the house with cheers.

"Another little incident showed how we leave our hatred in the field. One of our men had lost a left arm, and a Boer his right. They received their tobacco in despair, until a bright thought struck Tommy A—. 'Mate, shift up closer,' he said. 'I've cigarette papers in my pouch.' They rolled the cigarettes, one man using his right hand and the other his left, and this was how they always made their cigarettes until the men left hospital."

FOUGHT BEHIND ANT-HILLS.

The following extracts are from a letter sent by Private J. Locke of the First Battalion Devon Regiment, to his mother:

"I was in both the battles of Elandslaagte and Rietfontein, and had the luck to come out of both without being hit. I shall never forget the battle of Elandslaagte. The bullets were simply raining. Our casualties were thirty-eight, and would have been a great deal more if it hadn't been for a lot of ant-heaps that afforded us splendid cover as we advanced to take the Boer position, keeping well apart from one another and not crowding as we advanced. When we charged their position we fixed our bayonets, and, with a cheer, charged up the slope. Before we got to the top the enemy hoisted the white flag. Our officers stopped us, and would not allow us to use our bayonets. The Boers had run away and left everything they possessed—rifles, horses, tinned provisions of all kinds, and a lot of clothes. The Boer killed and wounded were lying all over the place. It was very miserable, as it rained all night, and we could hear the cries and groans all round. The next morning we returned to Ladysmith by train.

FIFTY-SEVEN HOURS' MARCH ON TWO BISCUITS.

"Last Tuesday's fight was not so bad," this letetr proceeds, "as we fought on the defensive. We only had one killed and five wounded. The artillery did all the fighting, shelling them for six hours. We must have killed hundreds of them. To give you some idea of what splendid artillery we have: The Boers had a gun mounted on a high hill, about 4,000 yards away, dropping shells on the road we were marching along, and our artillery got into action like lightning, and by the third shot blew the gun to pieces and killed all the gunners. The Devons at Elandslaagte led the bayonet charge. We are known in Ladysmith as 'The Gallant Devons.' The Glencoe column arrived today from Dundee. They had been marching for fifty-seven hours on two biscuits per man, and on seven hours' rest. Our regiments, out of our pockets, gave the Dublin Fusiliers a good feed, which they devoured like wolves. They were simply starving.

"There is no discipline among the Boers," Private Locke's letter concludes, "nor any formation. They come along anyhow, and like savages; in fact they are savages, according to how they treated their killed and wounded, which they threw down an old mine, because they were too much trouble to them. A British officer gave one of the wounded Boers a drink of water. The officer turned around to get on his horse, when the wounded Boer blew the officer's brains out with his revolver."

THE CIGARETTE CASE.

In an interesting and graphic letter from Ladysmith, one of two brothers, both privates in the Royal Army Medical Corps, says:

"I have just returned from Nicholson's Nek, which is several miles away from the town. Herbert and I with the rest of the corps have been collecting the wounded who fell in the big fight there. I found one man propped up against a rock. When he saw me, he called out in a weak voice, and I went up to him at once. I saw that both his arms were broken, and that he could not raise either of them. About two yards away there was a cigarette case which some one had dropped in the battle.

"'I'm all right, old boy,' said the wounded man; 'there's lots worse than me all round. Get them on the stretchers first, I can last out a bit. I'll tell you what you can do. See that case of 'fags'? Well, just take one out and stick it in my mouth. I've been watching it for ever so long, but I couldn't pick it up. I'd give anything for a smoke.'

"I gave him a cigarette. It would have done your heart good to see how he puffed away at it. The poor fellow seemed quite contented and happy when he had got it. I saw this inscription inside the cigarette case: 'From Alice to Fred, in memory of happier days.'"

An Appeal for Funds.

During the past year the expenses of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless have exceeded the income, and the President yesterday issued an appeal for support. Contributions may be sent to the President of the society, 29 East Twenty-ninth Street. There are now over 7,000 children registered in the schools of the society, and a noble work is being accomplished daily. The society has seldom been in greater need of funds to carry on the immediate work, and an earnest appeal has been made to the general public.

"Standard of Highest Merit."

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Attention is called to the large assortment of Fischer Pianos now on exhibition at our warerooms. Cased in rare and choice woods and artistically designed.

Also several styles expressly designed for the Holiday season.

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Open evenings from Dec. 18th to 23d inclusive.

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GRIM REALITIES OF WAR

Heroic and Pathetic Incidents of the Transvaal Struggle.

DISASTER AT NICHOLSON'S NEK

Brave Stand of the Boers—Gallantry of Winston Churchill Described—Treatment of Prisoners.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Letters from British officers and soldiers fighting in the Transvaal, and lengthy descriptions from war correspondents that filter into print through the mails, teem with thrilling and pathetic incidents. Writing to his mother, a young officer of the Manchesters, wounded in one of the first engagements, relates that while he lay on the hillside, expecting to die through the night, which had already fallen, bleeding from a bad wound in his thigh and shivering with cold, there stumbled over him a "Tommy of my company named Rogers."

This "Tommy" quickly whipped off his own overcoat, placed it around the boy officer, and, lying down, put his arms around him, and for the rest of that long, cold night kept him "beautifully warm." And there are now being told many such incidents of tenderness and bravery that wipe away differences in rank.

The Times correspondent gives a graphic account and explanation of the British disaster at Nicholson's Nek, where Carleton's column, consisting of six companies of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, four and a half companies of the Gloucestershire Regiment, and No. 10 Mountain Battery surrendered.

"Two hours before daybreak," says this correspondent, "while the column was in inclosed country, three shots were fired or a boulder rolled into the battery in column of route. The mules stampeded and easily broke away from their half-asleep drivers. They came back upon the Gloucestershire Regiment, the advance party of whom fired into the mass, believing in the darkness that it was an attack. This added to the chaos; the ranks were broken by the frenzied animals, and they dashed through the ranks of the rear-guard, carrying the first and second reserve ammunition animals with them. It became a hopeless panic, the animals, wild with the shouting and the turmoil, tore down the nullah into the darkness, and the last that was heard of them was the sound of ammunition boxes and paniers as they were splintered against the boulders. The hubbub of those few minutes was sufficient to have alarmed the enemy.

SURROUNDED BY THE BOERS.

"By a strenuous effort the officers succeeded in getting the men again under control, and when daylight came they seized the first position which presented itself, and which was about two miles short of the original goal. They were forced to take advantage of the first kopje, as Boer scouts were all around them, and the day was ushered in with desultory firing. It was a sorry position which they had chosen, and the men were in a sorrier plight. All their reserve ammunition was gone, and, though they had saved pieces of the screw-guns, they were not able with these pieces to patch up a single mounting.

"From earliest daybreak Boer scouts were reconnoitring, and about 8 o'clock mounted Boers could be seen galloping in small groups to the cover at the reverse of the hill on the west. Later, two strong parties of mounted men took position on the far side of the two hills commanding the kopje from the west. About 9 o'clock these two parties had crowned the hills and opened a heavy fire at short ranges down upon the plateau. Our men made a plucky attempt to return this fire, but it was impossible; they were under a cross fire from two directions, flank and rear.

"The two companies of Gloucesters holding the self-contained ridge were driven from their shelter, and as they crossed the open on the low plateau were terribly mauled, the men falling in groups. The Boers on the west had not yet declared themselves, but about 200 marksmen climbed to the position which the two companies of the Gloucesters had just vacated. These men absolutely raked the plateau, and it was then that the men were ordered to take cover on the steep reverse of the kopje. As soon as the enemy realized this move, the men on the western hill teemed on to the summit and opened upon our men as they lay on the slope. They were absolutely hemmed in, and what had commenced as a skirmish seemed about to become a butchery. The grim order was passed around, 'Faugh-a-ballaghs—fix your bayonets, and die like men.' There was the clatter of steel, the moment of suspense, and then the 'Cease fire' sounded. Again and again it sounded, but the Irish Fusiliers were loath to accept the call, and continued firing for many minutes. Then it was unconditional surrender, and the men laid down their arms."

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

The correspondent at Ladysmith of the same paper, describing the battlefield of Elandslaagte, realistically details the horrors of war. He writes:

"The battlefield, as it stood on the Sunday, conveyed sufficient proof of the severity of the fire. The wounded had been removed by daylight, but the burial parties had not arrived to perform the last duties to the dead. The men lay there as they had fallen, a sad, pathetic tribute to the courage of the British soldier. We followed this tragic trail—Highlanders, Manchesters, and mounted volunteers lay indiscriminately grouped. Then solitary figures under the stones showed how little the cover had availed them. There were places where wire fences had impeded the advance; here the carnage had been great, and one brave fellow stooped in death, cut off as he strove to wrench a post from its foundations.

"On the skyline of the tableland the dead lay thickest, this being the main spot where the attack had been checked, but the white flag was already there, and strings of coolies were digging the trench which too often is the soldier's resting place.

"We rode back to the Boer position—the little kopje upon which Schiel and his twenty-three men had made their last stand. The bodies of the fifteen that the fallen of this little band were grouped as death had taken them. Some lay with heads sunken upon their riflestocks, fighting to the end; another had placed his hat upon a prominent stone five yards away, and had died with his fingers pressing a charge into his magazine. What remained of the laager was the litter of shell fire. Tents were torn and burned, wagons splintered and overturned, foodstuffs, dead horses, and explosives lay in wrecked profusion. There remained no doubt that our shell-fire had played upon the position with full effect, and one could only marvel that the Boers had stood to their guns so long. But, as one of the wounded prisoners told me later in the day, there was no room to retreat, the extended files of the Manchester Regiment overlapping the reverse of the kopje, sweeping the northern footpath, while the rain of shrapnel destroyed every living thing on the western slope. And the scene at the farmhouse nestling at the foot of the ridge, on the far side, bore out this statement. It was here that the Boers had brought their led horses for cover, and carcasses lay piled on every side. The slaughter among the horses must almost have been as heavy as that of the men."

WRECK OF AN ARMORED TRAIN.

Bennett Burleigh, The Daily Telegraph's war correspondent, supplies a full account of the annihilation of the armored train contingent at Chieveley, when Winston Churchill was captured. The train, it appears, with the exception of the engine, tender, and two trucks, was badly wrecked by the removal of fishplates, and the seventy-two men of the Dublin Fusiliers and forty-five men of the Durban Light Infantry, to say nothing of five bluejackets from the Tartar, were thrown out. Capt. Haldane of the Gordon Highlanders, who commanded the party, rallied his bruised and shaken men, and, amid a hail of bullets from the Boers, began to clear the line, while others were pouring deadly volleys into the almost unseen Boers hidden behind the rocks about 1,000 yards off. The bluejackets, bravely commanded by their petty officer—who was the incarnation of coolness—got their seven-pounder into action. They sent in two, if not three, well-aimed shells at the Boers, several hundred of whom lined the hills. But, just then, a shot from the enemy's three-pounder or field gun, hit the small naval seven-pounder, knocked the gun and carriage on to the veldt, and wounded several of the seamen. But, the men were not a whit beaten.

"The character of the Dublins, Private Kavanagh—that day one of the stretcher bearers—chaffed and encouraged his comrades, telling them the Boer shells could hit nothing. He it was who, at Dundee, after the long day's battle, being asked if he was hungry and did not wish for something to eat, said: 'No. How can I with my mouth full?'

"'Full!' said his officer, "what do you mean?'

"'Why, my heart's been in it all day, Sir,' replied Kavanagh, with a grin. And so the 'hard case' of his battalion shouted and joked, walked about amid a tempest of bullets, and stirred the gallant, glorious Dublins to shoot well and true."

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S BRAVERY.

The Pall Mall Gazette's correspondent describes Winston Churchill's conduct on this occasion as follows:

"A party of volunteers, consisting entirely of platelayers, &c., led by Winston Churchill, who behaved throughout with most heroic courage, succeeded in replacing the rails. Mr. Churchill had previously assisted in carrying in no less than twenty men under a terrific fire. Some idea of the accuracy of the enemy's fire and of Mr. Churchill's courage may be obtained by narrating the fact that a Boer shell burst in front of Mr. Churchill's face, killing two men on each side of him. Our wounded were now dotting the veldt on each side, the continued rifle fire, and the weird sound of the quick firers adding to the horrors of the situation. At last the line was clear, and the engine, with one carriage of the armored train, was enabled to return to Frere, leaving Capt. Haldane's party fiercely engaged. The Boers gave it a passing salvo of shells, hitting the tender and nearly derailing the train a second time. At Frere, Mr. Churchill, despite the entreaties of the people with him, insisted on returning to Capt. Haldane, who was an old comrade of his in the Tirah expedition, and, seizing a rifle from one of the wounded men, was last seen making his way across the veldt. The officer in command of the rear truck reports that Winston Churchill was hit twice, in the hand and in the shoulder.

"All of the wounded who were fit to give any account of the engagement describe Churchill's conduct in the most glowing terms. It must have been heroic beyond all ordinary heroism. He is described as walking up and down under the terrible fire, giving confidence to the wavering volunteers, carrying the wounded, and, at another moment, collecting a party of good shots to assist Capt. Haldane. True to his character, he insisted on wearing the medals he had earned as a soldier. I begged him not to wear them, and pointed out that if he were taken there would be but little chance for him. The one hope—and it is a view that several of us who know him well hold—is that he is such an extraordinary man that he is quite capable of convincing the Boer leaders that it would be the best thing for them to release him."

WITH THE BOER PRISONERS.

The Daily Graphic's correspondent, describing a visit to the hulk Penelope, at Simon's Bay, where the Boer prisoners are confined, undertaken in the company of Col. Stowe, the United States Consul General, writes:

"The majority of the prisoners are sleek, contented, and indifferent. They told me that they thought the war would be a picnic, that they would rush Natal before the Imperial troops arrived, that Great Britain would be involved in foreign complications, and that they would be able to dictate terms from Pietermaritzburg and Durban. They thought to view the Cape peninsula as conquerors, not from a prison-ship.

"'Hullo, there!' shouts Consul General Stowe, whose geniality is quite irresistible, 'Good day to you, Col. Schiel. Come down out of that and tell me how are things.'

"The notorious Schiel—the man who was Governor of Prisons when the Reformers were in jail, and who created the Transvaal Staats Artillery—steps down with some difficulty. His wound in the thigh is nearly healed, but he still requires to use a stick—an ebony, carved staff, which looks as though it might have a history attached to it. But the man interests one more than the stick. He looks as though he had a history, and he has. Schiel is a typical soldier of fortune. Grizzly gray hair, cropped close, aggressive military moustachios, shrewd gray-blue eyes, a thick neck, a figure still unmistakably active, but tending to stoutness—such is Col. Schiel in the flesh. As to bearing, he is a genial man of the world. He introduced us to some of his brother officers, notably Capt. von Leggelo, a benevolent, good-looking cosmopolitan, of kindly expression and modest mien, who told us he was born in Holland, educated in Germany, and had a sister in St. Louis.

"The Consul General speaks as one having authority, seeing that he was in the American Consulate when this day bears the mark of a bullet wound. The discussion is interrupted by Capt. Bruce.

"'Sorry to intrude,' says the Captain, 'but the launch is waiting.'

"We stroll down the deck, accompanied by a little group of Boer officers, who warmly thanked the Consul General for his kindness in forwarding their letters to the Transvaal.

"Good-byes are said, while the surrounding Boer prisoners glance up with lazy, curious eyes, and a minute later we are skimming across the bay to H. M. S. Doris, the flagship, which lies white and beautiful, contrasting with the long, black hull of the Powerful—coaling near by. Ten minutes on the breezy deck with Commander Grant, and we are again under way, while the Doris's guns boom out a salute in honor of the visit of the representative of the United States."

DR. PURVES COMING HERE.

Refuses Still to Discuss Fifth Avenue Church's Formal Call.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 21.—The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, has the formal call from the members of the Fifth Avenue Church, New York, to become their pastor.

Dr. Purves, when seen to-night, refused to discuss the matter. He said he had received the call, but could say nothing further at present. He will go to New York to-morrow, and it is probable he will meet the Pulpit Committee of the Fifth Avenue Church. It is believed here that Dr. Purves will accept the call.

COALING WARSHIPS AT SEA.

Successful First Trial of the Miller Conveyor—An Accident.

After a continuous trial yesterday of four hours of the Miller conveyor for coaling ships at sea, the battleship Massachusetts and the collier Marcellus, which left the navy yard on Wednesday morning, anchored at 5 o'clock last night in Sandy Hook Bay.

The trial was very successful, 400 bags, about 80 tons, of coal being transferred in four hours without any accident to the apparatus. There was a light ground swell during the forenoon, making the ships pitch slightly, but there was hardly any wind during the day. J. J. O'Brien, an apprentice, second class, while attending the hoisting winch on the Massachusetts, was caught by the rope and had his arm broken on the winch barrel. He was attended by Surgeon J. C. Byrnes.

The trials will go on to-day, the Navy Department requiring that there shall be two trials of four hours each, one to be in a fairly heavy sea.

New South Carolina Industries.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 21.—Official figures in the annual report of the Secretary of State show that during the present year twenty-six cotton mills were chartered and commissioned in this State, with a capital stock of $5,650,000. This total is further increased to $9,070,000 by the aggregate capital stock of sixteen mills which have increased their capital. In addition there are cottonseed oil mills, flour mills, &c., put into operation, of which statistics have not yet been compiled.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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Jack Frost Coats,
For baby boy or girl,
Crepon elderdown, double-breasted, hood and belt, large pearl buttons, 2 & 3 yrs.,
$5.00.

Like a great many other things, at the Children's Store, will make a useful present, at very little cost. Also Toys, Games, Books and Dolls.

60-62 West 23d St.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:22	Sun sets...4:36	Moon rises..10:15

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:49	Gov. Isl'd...11:12	H. Gate....1:08
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:30	Gov. Isl'd..11:58	H. Gate....1:15

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Amaranth, La Plata	5:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
Bechuana, Cape Colony	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	...11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 23.

Adler, Turks Island and Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Altai, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Christiania, &c	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	.....
Nueces, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	8:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, DEC. 24.

Livorno, Pernambuco, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston, &c.	.....	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 26.

Comanche, Charleston	.....	8:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of London. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 19 and up to Dec. 22, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Dec. 23, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Algoa. (letters must be directed "per Algoa.")

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 22.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Dec. 7.
Chateau Lafite, Havre, Dec. 10.
Columbia, Hamburg, Dec. 13.
El Mar, New Orleans, Dec. 16.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Dec. 7.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Dec. 11.
Hubert, Barbados, Dec. 16.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Dec. 5.
Planet Mercury, Moville, Dec. 6.
Rhein, Bremen, Dec. 9.

SATURDAY, DEC. 23.

Campania, Liverpool, Dec. 16.
Jersey City, Swansea, Dec. 9.
Ontario, Hull, Dec. 11.
Pocassett, Liverpool, Dec. 11.
St. Paul, Southampton, Dec. 16.

SUNDAY, DEC. 24.

British King, Antwerp, Dec. 10.
Buffon, St. Lucia, Dec. 17.
El Norte, New Orleans, Dec. 19.
Ithaka, Havana, Dec. 19.
La Bretagne, Havre, Dec. 16.
Montcalm, London, Dec. 12.

MONDAY, DEC. 25.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Dec. 17.
Cearense, Shields, Dec. 13.
Wineland, Shields, Dec. 10.

TUESDAY, DEC. 26.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Dec. 19.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 9.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Dec. 21.
Kensington, Antwerp, Dec. 16.
Knick

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

To-morrow—Then Christmas

STORE open to-night till ten. But to-morrow night it will be closed at 7.

Ten thousand people have been on the Wanamaker pay-rolls this month (here and in Philadelphia). This business has not only won a place in the economic life of two cities, but it is a factor in the social and moral life, bringing responsibilities that we try to meet by working for an improved personnel, and by supplying facilities for the comfort and broadening of those in our employ. This secular Christmas Eve (to-morrow) is their and ours.

It is noticeable that the store service here is pleasant—it is growing still better. Wanamaker's shall not only be the best Christmas Store but the best every-day store in New York.

It is an economical store, where fair prices rule even in holiday times.

Very busy, but very careful, and the last Christmas gift we undertake to send home shall be in the stocking safe and sound, so far as our service can help.

To-morrow is last day for the Halsey-Stirling exhibitions of Paintings.

Very Elegant Lamps---Half Price

Monday we told of some very beautiful lamps—French china with decorations of artistic value, and mountings of brass, finished to look like Etruscan gold (and gold-plated, to retain their good looks). The maker had some four thousand ($4,000) dollars' worth. We took half and an option on the rest. Half price, which is a pretty big loss, but fortunately this lamp deal is only a fraction of his business. The buying was so spirited that we've taken the rest of the lot—a mere handful, as to number of lamps, for high-priced goods count up rapidly.

Ready to-day—

$25 lamps at $12.50
$40 lamps at $20
$50 lamps at $25
$75 lamps at $37.50
$100 lamps at $50
$125 lamps at $62.50

We sold the former lot of $100 lamps, excepting two, the first day they were on sale.

Interested? Please give us all the chance you can on their Christmas delivery by coming early,

Basement, Broadway.

A Dainty Gift from France China, decorated with holly wreath and an odd leaf here and there, as though the decorator had such a wealth of beauty that he dropped some. We ordered this to reach us a month ago. We got it yesterday, so to make it worth your while to come quickly for it we lose a third of the price we should fairly get.

Dinner Plates, $10 a doz.
Breakfast Plates, $8 a doz.
Tea Plates, $6 a doz.
Bread and Butter Plates, $5 a doz.
Coffee Cup with saucer, $1.25.
Tea Cup with saucer, $1.
After-dinner Coffee Cup with saucer, 75c.
Ice Cream Sets—dozen saucers and a dish—$12.

Basement, Broadway.

Swiss Music Boxes Just eleven of them—very elegant ones—each with a table in cabinet work matching the box, and with drawer to hold extra cylinders which most of the boxes have.

Here is one that represents a whole orchestra, with wind and reed instruments and drums, but, with the other ten, we shall sell it to-day or tomorrow

at just half price

This one is $200 instead of $400.

The others are—

$100 from $200 $150 from $300
$225 from $450.

There are a few boxes without table—boxes playing 6 to 12 tunes—half price, as well. For instance, $20 from $40.

Basement, Music Store.

Important News of Boys' Clothing

It doesn't matter to you whether we have one or a hundred suits of a sort, if the one we have is the one you want. But it matters to us. To have a customer fall in love with a suit and then fail to get the required size, is to make that person dissatisfied with the store. Hence, clearance sales, every few days—when we bunch the fews of various sorts and, telling plainly that sizes are missing here and there, we sell them in a way to make friends instead of losing them.

Boys' Middy Suits, a hundred; from lots at prices running from $6 to $8.50. **All at $5.**
Boys' Double-breasted Suits (Jacket Suits, they're called)—$11, $12 and $13 kinds **at $9.**
Some $7 and $8 styles at $5.
Some $5 suits at $3.50.
Knee Trousers, $1 kind **at 65c.**
Corduroy Trousers, **75c.**

And to help out the boys' wardrobe, we've brought out the **new Percale Waists**—with two collars and separate cuffs at $1. For boys of 6 to 13.

Overcoats—Of frieze, navy blue or brown or Oxford-gray for boys of 4 to 16, at $5.
Reefers of chinchilla cloth, broken lots of the $6 and $7 kinds, **at $5.** For boys of 3 to 12, but not all sizes in any one style.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs

Handkerchiefs being an important part of our every-day business, and not a mere holiday spasm, of course we are justified in carrying greater assortments than are to be found anywhere else—and every handkerchief we sell is pure linen (unless it's silk).

There are two hundred and fifty-one styles of Embroidered Handkerchiefs at the one price of 50c a piece.

There are over two thousand other styles here besides—5c to $75 a piece—embroidered and other sorts included.

Broadway, and convenient stations about the store.

Fifty Golf Capes at $10.50 instead of $16.50.

Stylish, and entirely new, but an over-plus so far as the maker was concerned.

These are made of double-face cheviot—the outer side blue, black or brown, the inner side of a rich bright plaid. The monk's hood is entirely of the plaid, and the high collar is slashed in the back, for prettiness sake. We congratulate the fifty who share the lot.

Golf Capes seem to be growing in favor. We've fifty styles, $5 to $25.

Second floor, Broadway.

Down Pillows Reduced. We have large facilities for making pillows, and chances for economy, too, for the pillow makers use up remnants from the upholstery work-rooms. That lets us sell very pretty **Sofa Pillows,** tapestry covers over muslin—

at $1.50

instead of $1.75, $2 and $2.25. Fresh, new goods, remember. Other pillows for as much as $26.50.

Third floor.

Christmas Wreaths Fifteen cents for the plain ones; 25c for those with red star of immortelles in center. These are made by a professional florist who wires them and puts them together most ingeniously.

Basement and Fifth floor.

Silk Waists and Petticoats We have sold thirty-five hundred of these pretty Taffeta Silk Waists, and they come and go so quickly that each day's lot is as new as the morning—crisp, fresh, bright—very giveable for gifts.

The waists are corded liberally, front and back, at top of sleeves and on collar; the cuffs have the new flare. There are lots of pretty colors and black as well—

Five Dollars

And to-day, almost like a gift to you, we have

Silk Petticoats at $4

made with deep flounce which is corded and bound and lined with percaline. Quite well worth $6.50 instead of the $4 we ask.

Not many; hardly worth while trying to get one by mail.

Second floor.

Fountain Pens You grow attached to a good fountain pen. That's what makes one an ideal Christmas present. Ours are all Waterman; they wear like good friends. Not wholly prosaic either. You can find them here as pretty as you want them. All sorts, from plain pens at $2.50 up to 14-karat gold ones at $35.

Broadway.

Carpet Sweepers We have sold a good many Carpet Sweepers for gifts. The Wanamaker (which is a best and special style of the Bissell Sweeper). It takes up dirt but don't get wound up with ravelings. Japanned, $2.50; nickeled, $3.

Basement.

Mechanical Toys at Less than Half Prices

Ordinarily these ingeniously constructed affairs are expensive. They must be so—there's a lot of study and work put into them. But here's a lot brought here with the chief object of amusing the daily throngs. They've done that, and now some little ruler of a household may have one all to himself at no great outlay. Prices for the most part are halved—some are much less than half.

A funny little girl, eating ice cream, is blest with two faces wherewith she shows pleasure and disappointment. This toy was $25. Price $10.

Another little lady, somewhat vain, labors diligently to improve her beauty before a dressing table. $30—now $15.

Here's one with a boy feeding chickens; a pump from which the boy brings real water. $27.50 was the price. Now $15.

And a magician, who removes his own head, and while still decapitated exhibits his smiling face in a box by his side. It's $15—half price.

There are acrobats and bicyclists and musicians and clowns, too, that do strange tricks, simply through a little winding up with a key. Half prices or less all through the gathering.

Basement.

Blankets You'd think a 10-4 blanket was 2½ yards wide—and big enough for a liberal bed. It is no such thing, because blanket labels are printed lies. Several years ago we began using labels printed with actual sizes, stated in inches. We stick to it, and now some of the blanket labels lie by inches instead of quarters. If you hear of blankets apparently as cheap as Wanamaker's, **have them measured.** You can trust your eyes. We do not accuse other stores of dishonesty; but there is carelessness—and that's just as bad, in its effect upon you.

Now here are blankets at $3.50 a pair. They weigh 5 lbs. and measure 72x84 in.; filling of long staple wool on cotton warp. A good value.

At $4 a pair—A trifle smaller, 70x82, but the same weight, and all wool.

At $5 a pair—Extra large—78x86—7 lbs.; these have wool filling on spool cotton warp.

Exceptionally good qualities, too, at $6 and $8 a pair.

Some of the fine French blankets are still here; one of these is equal in weight to an ordinary pair. They're shown in various pretty colorings. $10 each.

Third floor.

Lace Curtains Are you less afraid of a mouse because it's Christmas time? Not a bit of it. And the upholstery chief was as scared as he'd be in January, when he found some of his finer sorts of curtains were sold down to remnant lots. He dare not keep such a broken stock. So, at a loss of a fourth or more, he will sell to-day—

Real Arabian Lace Curtains—$12.50 to $75 instead of $17.50 to $90.

Real Renaissance—eleven patterns of these beautiful French laces. $7.25 to $25.50 a pair regularly. Prices, $5.50 to $18.50.

As a rule, only two pairs of a pattern.

Some other and larger lots are also reduced—

Irish Point Curtains, white, $8, $8.50 and $9 kinds at $7 a pair.

Irish Point Curtains, ecru—$6.25, $6.50 and $7 kinds at $5 a pair.

Irish Point Curtains, ivory white—$7, $7.25 and $7.75 kinds at $6 a pair.

Maybe we've solved the question of "what to give."

Third floor.

Slippers for Christmas Gifts

Men's kidskin Slippers, Romeo style—you know the high-sided kind with rubber inserted. Stay on well. Black and russet. $1.50.

Men's Black Felt Slippers, leather soles—best sorts, $1.30 and $1.60.

Women's Romeo Slippers, kidskin and satin; fur trimmed; leather soles; pretty colors. $3.50.

Women's D'Orsay Slippers—cut low at the sides, you know—a heel-and-toe style. Red or black, $1.90.

Boys' Slippers, red, black, tan—$1.25 or $1.50—depends on size.

Shoe Store, Main floor, Fourth avenue and Ninth.

Candies and Glace Fruits A five-pound box of Mixed Candy of good quality for $1—a holiday price. Five-pound box of excellent Glace Fruits for $1.50. Sold only in five-pound lots—you'll want that much.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

LAWTON FUND STARTED

Many Amounts Already Received for the General's Family.

AT LEAST $25,000 NEEDED

An Anonymous Donor of $1,000—Worden & Co. to Collect Money on the New York Stock Exchange.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin, at the head of the committee charged with the collection of funds for the benefit of the family of the late Gen. Lawton, is in receipt of expressions of sympathy and of willingness to co-operate from all quarters of the country. Some of these are accompanied by contributions of money, and altogether there is promise of a generous response to the committee's appeal issued yesterday.

Gen. Charles King telegraphed from Milwaukee that the committee might count on a proper response from that city to the appeal. The brokerage firm of Worden & Co. of New York City has voluntarily undertaken to collect funds on the New York Stock Exchange. The committee aim to collect at least $25,000.

The first contribution in Washington came from a clerk in the War Department, who contributed $2.

Gen. Corbin received a telegram from Gen. Alger saying: "I send $100 for the Lawton fund."

Major Gen. Shafter, at San Francisco, telegraphed that he will do everything in his power to help Mrs. Lawton.

A telegram was received from C. H. Hamilton of Milwaukee saying that the citizens of that city authorized him to offer $1,000 as a nucleus of a fund for the widow and family.

Gen. Corbin received a telegram this afternoon from Col. Seyburn of the Inspector General's Department contributing $100 for "brave old Lawton."

A subscription of $50 was received from J. A. Porter of this city, and Gen. Corbin received a telegram from a gentleman in Pennsylvania, who does not wish his name made public, contributing $1,000.

Other contributions received to-day are as follows: Secretary Hay, $100; Assistant Secretary H. C. Taylor, $100; Mrs. Addison Porter, $100; Gen. McCoskry Butt of New York, $100.

The Riggs National Bank of this city has been designated as the depository of the Lawton fund.

Lieut. Col. Clarence R. Edwards, who was temporarily acting as Gen. Lawton's Chief of Staff, has been instructed by the Secretary of War to superintend the transportation of the body and to accompany it to this country.

ORDER TO THE ARMY ISSUED.

War Department Announces Lawton's Death—Directs Flags Be Half-Masted and Minute Guns Fired.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The following general order announcing to the army the death of Gen. Lawton, was issued from the War Department to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON. Dec. 21, 1899.

With deep regret the Secretary of War announces the death on the field of battle of Henry W. Lawton, Major General of Volunteers and Colonel and Inspector General of the Regular Army.

On the 18th of April, 1861, three days after President Lincoln's first call for volunteers in the war for the Union, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted as a private in the Ninth Indiana Volunteers. He served with his regiment in the field in the army of the Tennessee throughout that war, and at its close was mustered out, at the age of twenty-two, as Lieutenant Colonel, after being brevetted Colonel for gallant and meritorious service and awarded a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry.

He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the regular army on the 28th of July, 1866, and served in the infantry until 1869, then in the cavalry until 1888, and thereafter as Inspector General until the commencement of the war with Spain.

He was repeatedly commended in General Orders "for vigilance and zeal, rapidity and persistence of pursuit, and for great skill, perseverance, and gallantry" in services on the frontier against hostile Indians.

Upon the declaration of war with Spain he was made Brigadier General, and on the 8th of July following Major General of volunteers. His nomination for Brigadier General of the regular army was determined upon and was ready to be sent to the Senate upon the day of his death. He commanded the Second Division of the Fifth Army Corps in the Cuban campaign, rendering distinguished service in the battles before Santiago, and subsequently commanded the Department of Santiago and the Fourth Army Corps. On the 18th of March, 1899, he assumed command of the First Division of the Eighth Army Corps, in the Philippine Islands, and remained in command of this division in practically continuous and most eventful service in the field until he fell, on the 18th of December, 1899, pierced by an insurgent bullet, while leading his troops near San Mateo, on the Island of Luzon. The swift and resistless movement of his colmun up the Rio Grande and across the northern boundary of the plain of Central Luzon, which had just been completed, was the chief factor in the destruction of the insurgent power, and was the crowning achievement of his arduous life.

He fell in the fullness of his powers, in the joy of conflict, in the consciousness of assured victory. He leaves to his comrades and his country the memory and the example of dauntless courage, of unsparing devotion to duty, of manly character, and of high qualities of command which inspired his troops with his own indomitable spirit.

The flag will be placed at half mast and thirteen minute guns will be fired at every military post and station on the day after the receipt of this order, and the usual badges of mourning will be worn for thirty days.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

By command of Major Gen. Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

THE FUNERAL AT MANILA.

To be Held in About Ten Days—Filipinos to Participate.

MANILA, Dec. 21.—Gen. Lawton's body will be removed from his late residence to the cemetery to-morrow. In accordance with Mrs. Lawton's wish, there will be no ceremonial, only a prayer. The late General's staff and Lieut. Stewart's troop of the Fourth Cavalry, which accompanied Gen. Lawton through the campaign, will compose the escort.

The actual funeral ceremonies will take place in about ten days, when the transport sails, under the direction of Gen. Schwan, and with military honors. The civil organizations, including the Supreme Court Judges, will participate, and Senor Calderon will lead the Filipinos who were associated with Gen. Lawton in the organization of the municipalities. Senor Calderon said it was the "saddest day to the Filipino Nation to see lost not only the foremost advocate of peace, but their best friend."

Mrs. Lawton bears her grief bravely.

President McKinley's and Secretary Root's messages to Major Gen. Otis have been posted at the palace, where the flags are flying half-mast high.

GEN. LAWTON'S SUCCESSOR.

New Major General Will Not Be Named Till After the Manila Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—It was said at the War Department to-day that the vacancy in the list of Major Generals caused by the death of Gen. Lawton will not be filled until after the funeral services over his body at Manila.

It is thought among well-informed officers of the army in this city that the appointment will go either to Gen. John C. Bates, Gen. S. B. M. Young, or Gen. Loyd Wheaton. These officers hold the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers, and each has distinguished himself in active military service in the Philippines. It is also understood that Brig. Gen. Chaffee, who has been chief of staff to Gen. Brooke, commanding the Division of Cuba, is likely to be relieved of duty in that division in a short time, and to receive an important command with the army in the Philippines.

Gen. Lawton held the office of Inspector General, with the rank of Colonel, in the regular establishment. His death makes the following promotions in that department: Lieut. Col. Peter D. Vroom, to be Colonel; Major Charles H. Heyl, to be Lieutenant Colonel. A vacancy is thus created in the list of Majors and Inspectors General, which will probably be filled by transfer from the line.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Raleigh and Gaston Shareholders Approve Seaboard Consolidation—T. F. Ryan's Opposition Fails.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 21.—Upon application this morning of attorneys for Thomas F. Ryan of New York, a temporary restraining order was issued by United States District Judge Thomas R. Purnell to prevent any action of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad stockholders looking toward the consolidation here to-day of the various lines of the Seaboard Air Line system.

A few hours later Judge Purnell granted a hearing to the parties and revoked the temporary restraining order in a written judgment, as follows:

"The order inadvertently signed this morning is revoked, and the service thereof held to be invalid. In the exercise of a sound judicial discretion the restraining order is refused."

Mr. Ryan's counsel in the hearing charged that the interests of his client would be irreparably jeopardized by the consolidation plans of the Williams syndicate. Judge Watts, general counsel of the Seaboard Line, read in reply a dispatch from President John Skelton Williams to Thomas F. Ryan, under date of Dec. 12, which was, in part, as follows:

"We have already submitted all the offers, suggestions, and propositions that any fair-minded man could reasonably desire, including propositions for the arbitration by a court of disinterested persons of the differences between us, and we have nothing further to propose. Our efforts to secure a peaceable solution of the question have been in no way reciprocated by you, but you have appeared to be determined to place in the way of this great enterprise, which means so much for this whole section of the country, every obstacle within your power directly or indirectly. We have told you frankly that we intended to respect all of your rights as a stockholder in this system, and to accord to you terms as favorable as those accorded to any other stockholder."

The meeting of the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad was accordingly held at 4 P. M., after there had been an adjournment at noon.

The purchase of the preferred and common stock of subordinate companies of the system was reported by Vice President and General Manager E. St. John, with the prices paid, and a resolution approving and confirming the same was adopted by a vote of 14,967 shares to 16.

A resolution was also adopted by the same vote. After the preamble, it was in part as follows:

"Resolved, By the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company that they approve of the corporate union of the railways and properties comprising the Seaboard Air Line system with those of the South Bound Railroad, the Georgia and Alabama Railway, and the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company. And they hereby authorize and empower the President and Directors of this company to join in such agreements, contracts, merger, or consolidation, or other measure as may be legally necessary or proper to bring about the closest physical connection and corporate union or merger of such properties for the accomplishment of the creation of the system so proposed."

The meeting was then adjourned till Jan. 17, when final action is expected to be taken.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—John Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line system, in referring to the fact that the United States Court at Richmond had rejected the application of Thomas F. Ryan for an injunction to restrain the carrying out of the consolidation plans of the syndicate, and that following this the United States Court at Raleigh took the same action, stated that "he believed hat this made the seventeenth defeat Mr. Ryan had received since he began the fight upon the Seaboard three years ago."

"Every step," said Mr. Williams, "which has been taken in carrying through this consolidation has been under the advice of the ablest counsel, and the various actions which have been taken have not only been ratified by the Boards of Directors, but also by the stockholders of the several companies in general meetings. There is no single step which has been taken to which the slightest objection can be legitimately made. I have just received a statement of earnings of the Seaboard Air Line for the month of November, which show an increase at the rate of about $1,000 a day over last year, which was the biggest year in its history."

Mr. Williams was asked what he had to say in regard to the recent statements in New York papers that the capitalization of the Seaboard system was excessive.

"The total capitalization of the greater Seaboard system," replied Mr. Williams, "under the proposed plan of consolidation, will be less than one-half the capitalization per mile of the Southern Railway. The total bonded debt per mile of the greater Seaboard system will be about $18,000 per mile of road owned, against a debt on the Southern Railway of about $26,000 per mile of road owned. The preferred stock of the new system will be about $7,000 per mile, against $15,000 per mile of road owned by the Southern Railway, while our common stock will be only about $8,000 per mile, against $25,000 per mile on the Southern Railway. These figures speak for themselves, and require no further comment from me."

RAILROADS GET MORE TIME.

Allowed Seven Months More to Equip with Safety Appliances.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day, in an opinion prepared by Commissioner Prouty in the matter of applications of carriers for an extension of time beyond Jan. 1, 1900, within which to comply with the requirements of the safety appliance law in using automatic couplers and power of train brakes on freight cars, extended the time to Aug. 1, 1900.

It was admitted by representatives of the railway employes that some additional time should be granted and the commission, upon full consideration, arrived at the conclusion that an extension of seven months would be proper.

PITTSBURG AND GULF RAILROAD.

Philadelphia Plan of Reorganization Becomes Effective.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—Although no official announcement has been made, it is stated to-day on good authority that a majority of all classes of securities of the various companies has been deposited under the modified Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad reorganization plan. A member of the committee says this means that the reorganization is practically accomplished.

The time for deposits expired yesterday. It is said that over $23,000,000 of securities of the various companies were deposited by holders in Holland.

A meeting of the Reorganization Committee will be held in New York, probably, when it is expected definite announcement will be made of the securities deposited. Certificates of deposit are being engraved, and these will be listed in Philadelphia and New York.

Steps are also being taken to foreclose the mortgage upon the road, so that it can be bought in by the committee, and turned over to the new company, which will bear the same or a similar name to that by which the road is now known. There will be some changes in officers, but no intimation has been given as to who will be the President.

THE GRAND CANYON RAILWAY.

Road to the Copper Mines to be Finished in Thirty Days.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Col. L. M. Martin, Vice President of the Santa Fé and Grand Canyon Railway, who, with a party of Eastern capitalists, has been on a tour of inspection in the West, left for the East to-day. Col. Martin and his associates decided to extend their road at once to the copper mines at Grand Cañon, where there is more copper in sight, it is said, than in any other locality in the country. They expect to complete the work within thirty days, and interesting ceremonies will attend the opening of the road. The last spike will be driven the latter part of January and will be of solid gold. The extension will enable the owners of the mines to begin shipping ore to the Williams smelter, which has been completed for some time and is in readiness to be started up the minute the ore can be taken to it.

In addition to tapping this copper country, the road will pass through a most picturesque region, and will open up a section of the West that heretofore has been traversed by stages only.

Alton Road Vice President Resigns.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Vice President and General Manager C. H. Chappell of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, announced to-day that he had decided to retire from the active duties of his office. No successor will be appointed, the President assuming the work of the General Manager's office in addition to his own. Mr. Chappell will continue as a member of the Board of Directors of the Alton Company, and as President of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Road and of the Mississippi Bridge Company, auxiliaries of the Alton Company.

American Locomotives for France.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—The locomotives built and shipped some months ago by the Baldwin Works for the State railways of France, the first American engines ever run in that country, have given such satisfaction to the French officials that the Baldwin Works have just received another order from the State railways for ten passenger locomotives of the Atlantic type, with eighty-four-inch drivers, and similar in design and size to those in use on the Reading's Atlantic City route. The locomotives are to be completed by the early Summer, so that they can be used in connection with the rush of travel to the Paris Exposition.

BUFFALO HEARS CLARK HOWELL

Atlanta Editor Talks of the Patriotism of the Americans and of the Philippines.

BUFFALO, Dec. 21.—Clark Howell of Atlanta, who with several friends from that city arrived here last evening as the guest of the Independent Club, to-day, in charge of a committee of the club and representatives of the Pan-American Exposition Company, visited the site of the exhibition and inspected the service building, which has just been completed, and the other work in progress. This evening Mr. Howell was the guest of honor at the monthly dinner of the Independent Club and delivered an address, the title of which was "The Man with His Hat in His Hand."

His remarks were frequently interrupted by applause. He said in part:

"On the day I received the invitation to address this distinguished gathering chance took me to the Federal military post in the suburbs of my city. The Twenty-ninth Regiment of United States Volunteers, then quartered there, and recently landed on the other side of the Pacific, had that day received orders for their trip of 10,000 miles. The troops were formed in full regimental parade in the presence of thousands of spectators.

"Leaning against a tree close beside me was a white-haired mountaineer who looked with intent eyes upon the movements of the men in uniform. The regiment had finished its evolutions, the commissioned officers had lined themselves to make their regular march to the front for report and dismissal. The bugler had sounded the signal, the halyard had been grasped, and the flag slowly fell, saluting the retiring sun. Instinctively and apparently unconsciously my tall neighbor by the tree removed his hat from his head and held it in his hand in reverential recognition until the flag had been furled and the last strain of the National Anthem had been lost in the resonant tramp of the troops as they left the field.

"What a picture that was—the man with his hat in his hand, as he stood uncovered during that impressive ceremony. I moved involuntarily toward him, and, impressed with his reverential attitude, I asked him where he was from.

"'I am,' said he, 'from Pickens County,' and in casual conversation it developed that this raw mountaineer had come to Atlanta to say farewell to an only son who stood in line before him. The silent exhibition of patriotism and loyalty I had just witnessed had been prompted by a soul as rugged but as placid as the great blue mountains which gave it birth, and by an inspiration kindled from the very bosom of nature itself.

"There was the connecting link between the hearthstone and the Capitol. There was the citizen who, representing only the real, substantial element of the Nation's reserve strength—the citizen standing in the doorway of his home, contented on his threshold'—had answered his country's call—the man of whom Henry Grady so eloquently said: 'He shall save the Republic when the drum tap is futile and the barracks are exhausted.'

"In the Philippines 65,000 American soldiers to-day are standing in the trenches against the onslaught on our Nation's authority. It is needless now to recount the whys and the wherefores of this attack. There is room for patriotic difference on expansion of our boundary lines and the subsequent control of territory thus acquired. But it should be enough for any American citizen, whatever may be his political opinion, to know that our boys are being killed, our flag is being assailed, and our authority is being defied."

NEW CHURCH AT PLYMOUTH.

Forefathers' Day Celebrated by Dedicating the Edifice.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 21.—The members of the First Church (Unitarian) of this town, which was organized immediately after the landing of the Pilgrims here Dec. 21, 1620, celebrated Forefathers' Day today by dedicating a beautiful new structure which is to be the future home of the society.

The members of this ancient parish are the legitimate successors, through an unbroken church organization and a continuation ministry of the little band of Separatists who met in the manor house at Scrooby in the first years of the seventeenth century. The history of this church, in fact, is the history of the Pilgrim Fathers.

The dedicatory exercises began at 11 o'clock with every seat in the church filled. The programme included a prayer of dedication by Edward Everett Hale, and addresses by Gov. Wolcott, the Rev. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard University, the Rev. Samuel A. Elliott, Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, and others.

This is the fifth house of worship which has been erected on or near to the site now occupied. The first building was of logs, fortified and protected. The new structure is of stone and marble, and cost about $75,000. It replaces one which was burned in 1892.

WRECK ON THE NEW HAVEN.

A Head-On Collision of Freight Trains Near Farmington, Conn.

FARMINGTON, Conn., Dec. 21. — Two locomotives and eleven cars were totally wrecked in a head-on collision between two freight trains on the Northampton Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company near here this morning. The débris caught fire and eleven cars were destroyed. The train hands jumped, and all escaped serious injury.

The money loss will probably run into the thousands. A misunderstanding of orders is believed to have been the cause of the wreck.

E. G. WILLIAMS A SUICIDE.

Former Toy Manufacturer Shoots Himself in a Brooklyn Hotel.

Edward G. Williams, fifty years old, of 141 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide in his room at the Clarendon Hotel in that borough some time yesterday by shooting himself in the left breast with a revolver. He was formerly a member of the firm of Ives & Williams, toy manufacturers, of 682 Broadway, Manhattan, but had been out of business since last Spring. He engaged a room at the Clarendon Hotel on Wednesday night and retired about midnight, after which he was not seen alive.

When his body was found on a chair near the bed there was a clipping from a newspaper, containing an article on "Heaven Our Future Home and How to Get There." The suicide had evidently read it just before he killed himself. Among the books and papers in his clothing were two bankbooks, made out in the names of his niece, Elsie Schlegel, for $1, and of Francis W. McLean, for $1,700. There was also a receipt for life insurance, together with some Masonic charms, an answer from Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, dated Dec. 10, to an application by Williams for a position, and letters from William Sherer, Treasurer of the New York Clearing House, addressed to Bradstreet's in regard to Williams. On the dresser was a letter addressed to his wife and daughter, in which he claimed that the former had ill-treated him after he lost his money and that his financial downfall was caused by his business associates.

LAWYER KILLS HIS OPPONENT.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 21.—F. M. Etheridge, a prominent lawyer of this city, to-day shot Attorney Edwin O. Harrell, who is equally well known, four times in a crowded elevator in the North Texas Building. Harrell died later at his home.

Harrell had a pistol half cocked in his hand as he fell in the lobby in front of the elevator shaft. Etheridge is in custody. The men were employed as counsel on opposite sides in litigation involving cotton mill property, and quarreled concerning professional affairs.

Quick Service!

Customers Do Not Have to Wait Who Buy at

LOWNEY'S

Sealed Packages of these Famous

Chocolate Bonbons

Freshly made, are ready for instant delivery.

Pound, two-pound, three-pound boxes . . . *60 cts. per pound*

One hundred varieties.

Our Special "Ribbon package," *50 cts. per pound*

1123 BROADWAY. (25th St.)

Kennedy

12 CORTLANDT ST.

London Hats at Half Price.

A. J. White, (samples,) not many. "BUT," His Silk Hats, 5.80.
His Opera Hats, 6.80.
His Derbys, 2.90.

New arrivals in Holiday Derbys, our own goods, 1.90, 2.35, 2.90.

No middlemen's profits.

Aids digestion.

Londonderry

Lithia Water.

Absolutely pure and delightful to the taste.

LARGEST CUSTOM TAILORING HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY, & 9TH ST.

"Greatest Trunk Corner in America."

HAMILTON'S

Where Trunks Are Made.

3 STORES.

DRY GOODS.

The "Popular Shop."

ADVERTISING
THE "SERPENT" UMBRELLA HOLDER
of
Polished Bronze or Wrought Iron.
(Design Patented.)

A Novel and Decorative Device, quite suitable for a Holiday Gift, and

Not to be had elsewhere.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.,
42d St. W.—at 5th Ave.
(Trademarks Reg'd.)

WE RESPECTFULLY SUGGEST FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS OUR UNIQUE NOVELTIES SOLELY IMPORTED AND EXCLUSIVELY RETAILED BY US IN PARISIAN JEWELRY, PERFUMERY, STERLING SILVER ARTICLES, AND OTHER DAINTY AND TASTY CREATIONS. ALL AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES. JAMMES, 4 WEST 37TH ST., NEAR 5TH AVE. OPEN EVENINGS.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

On account of the rush during the holiday season, we advise intending purchasers to visit our warerooms as early in the day as is convenient.

For the accommodation of those unable to call during the day, we will remain

OPEN EVENINGS

UNTIL CHRISTMAS

THE

STERLING PIANO CO.,

MANUFACTURERS.

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms

(Entire building, four floors),

NO. 536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.

Look for the name STERLING.

Opposite Montauk Theatre.

A. A. Webster & Co.,

440 FULTON STREET.

A Christmas Note.

The cardinal point of a Christmas gift is appropriateness. A present should express an harmonious note between giver and recipient; for the things we use every day influence us more than we realize.

Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry are but the starting points of our stocks. We have everything in Cut Glass, Silverware, Fine China, Table Cutlery, Bric-a-Brac, Bronze and Art Pieces. And there are scores of useful articles in our store for home and individual use.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SUGGESTIONS BY

C. C. SHAYNE.

From now on until the holidays most men are too busy to "shop" in a vague search for an appropriate gift to present to some friend or loved one, and many of us are forced to realize that our hearts are bigger than our purses at this particular time of year, when we all regard it as a duty and a pleasure to remember in some substantial way those who are dear to us. Few there are, however, and very few who have not the time and means of gratifying, to some extent at least, the sentiment which possesses us and grows as the holidays approach. But the real perplexity of the matter presents itself when the question arises, What shall it be? What article will be the most expressive of the sentiment and the most substantial and at the same time come within the range of my purse strings?

Furs naturally suggest themselves to the mind of the thoughtful, and the following list will doubtless meet, both in price and character, the wishes of all:—

$5 WILL BUY

fur Muffs and Boas of various kinds.

$10 WILL BUY

Cluster Collars in natural otter, with sable tails, Alaska sable, (skunk;) seal Gloves, goat Robes, Coachmen's Gloves and Collars; Muffs in mink, Alaska sable, otter, black Thibet; various Rugs, Ladies' seal Mitts and Caps.

$15 WILL BUY

Boas in sable fox, (dyed,) red fox, (natural;) Cluster Collars in Alaska sable, mink, Persian lamb, natural otter, red fox; Sleigh Robes, Hall and Parlor Rugs, seal Cap or Gloves.

$20 WILL BUY

Alaska seal Muff, mink Muff or Scarf, handsome stone marten Muff or Scarf, with cluster of tails; seal Cap or Gloves, extra quality Sleigh Robe and many other useful articles.

$25 WILL BUY

Cluster Collars in stone marten, Persian lamb, mink, silvered fox, black lynx, black fox, Alaska sable, sable dyed fox and blue lynx; Alaska sable Collar, with high rolling collar; mink Ruffle Colar, cloth Cape, whole squirrel lined, with Alaska sable Collar; Boas in blue lynx, sable dyed fox and natural lynx; Muffs of seal, otter, baby lamb, stone marten, ermine; Sleigh Robes, Hall and Parlor Rugs; Coachmen's Capes, Caps, Gloves.

$35 WILL BUY

stone marten Collarettes, with high storm collar and cluster of tails; same in Alaska sable; Muffs of chinchilla, Hudson Bay sable, mink, ermine, black bear, black lynx; fur lined Circulars; mounted leopard Rugs; Hall and Parlor Rugs; Carriage and Sleigh Robes; Coachmen's Outfits.

$50 WILL BUY

Collarettes in Persian lamb, Alaska sable; Muffs in Hudson Bay sable and cross fox; Cluster Collarettes in fine dark Eastern Mink, bear with fisher tails; black bear Boas, cross fox Boas; sets in stone marten, black fox, mink, blue lynx, silvered lynx, sable dyed fox; mounted leopard Rugs, Hall and Parlor Rugs; Carriage and Sleigh Robes; Coachmen's Outfits; long Boa and Pelerines in natural lynx, blue lynx, black lynx.

$75 WILL BUY

Capes, 11 inches deep, 80 inches sweep, in mink, stone marten, sealskin, Persian lamb, ermine, Alaska sable, with Persian lamb yoke; Alaska sable Cape, 25 in. deep; fine Hudson Bay sable Cluster Collars; triple Boas in sable, dyed fox and black lynx; long Boas and Pelerines in natural blue and black lynx; Hudson Bay sable Muffs, Opera Cape, Siberian squirrel, lined with ermine, collar and hood trimmed with ermine; Alaska sable Pelerine, with tabs; Robes, Tiger Rugs, various mounted animal Rugs.

$100 WILL BUY

Pelerines, with long tabs, in mink, stone marten, Persian lamb, Alaska sable; men's fur lined Overcoats; elegant Hudson Bay sable Muffs and Cluster Collars; Tiger Rugs, &c.

$125 WILL BUY

Capes in mink, Persian lamb, seal, chinchilla, ermine, with baby lamb yoke; men's mink lined Overcoats; black bear Robes; handsome sable Muffs or Cluster Collars; Russian sable Muffs or Scarfs.

$150 WILL BUY

Same as above, in better quality; also Persian lamb Coats; handsome Mounted Rugs; Elk Heads for library; Russian sable Muffs and Scarfs.

$200 WILL BUY

Coats in Alaska sealskin, Persian lamb, natural otter; seal Cape with ruffle of seal around the bottom; ermine sortie de bal; handsome mink lined dress Overcoat; natural beaver Carriage Robes; Himalaya Tiger Rugs, full mounted heads; Polar bear Rugs, full mounted heads; sable Muffs and Cluster Collars.

$250 WILL BUY

elegant Coats in seal and natural otter; Capes in seal, mink, Persian lamb; broadtail Coats; natural otter, bear and other high-grade Sleigh and Carriage Robes; Russian sable Muffs and Cluster Collars.

$300 WILL BUY

Russian sable Muff, Russian sable Scarfs, broadtail Coats, sealskin Coats, Opera Wraps, lined ermine; seal Jackets, trimmed with dark Eastern mink and chinchilla.

$400 WILL BUY

best quality Alaska seal Jackets, trimmed with dark Hudson Bay sable or real chinchilla; Hudson Bay otter Coat; Cape of seal, trimmed with mink; dark Eastern mink Capes; Russian sable sets; handsome mink and sable Robes.

$500 WILL BUY

handsome set Hudson Bay Sables; finest quality sealskin Sack, trimmed with Hudson Bay sable or real chinchilla; Overcoat for gentleman, mink lined, sable trimmed; otter lined, natural otter trimmed; sealskin lined, natural otter trimmed; Persian lamb lined, Persian lamb trimmed, finest quality.

$750 WILL BUY

superior quality Imperial Crown Russian sable Muff or Scarf, handsome Hudson Bay sable Cape, Shetland Paleato, black lynx trimmed; Hudson Bay otter Cape, Russian sable collar.

$1,000 WILL BUY

Hudson Bay sable Cape, superior quality; handsomest Russian sable Muff in the world; Russian sable Boa; gentleman's fur lined Overboat.

$1,500 WILL BUY

handsome pair Hudson Bay sable Robes, Russian sable Cape, Russian sable Mantle, gentleman's fur lined Overcoat, lined Hudson Bay otter, Russian sable trimmed.

$2,500 WILL BUY

Russian sable Cape, handsomely matched skins; positively the best garment offered for the money.

$4,000 WILL BUY

Russian sable Mantle, with long tabs.

$9,500 WILL BUY

handsomest Russian sable garment in America.

A large asortment of Russian and Hudson Bay skins to select from for parties desiring garments made to order.

C. C. SHAYNE,

Manufacturing Fur Merchant,

124 & 126 West 42d St., New York,

Between Broadway and 6th Av.

Store open evenings until Christmas.

THE DAY IN WALL STREET

Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Still Under Pressure, Declines Further.

STANDARD OIL'S PURCHASES

The General Market Irregular—Produce Exchange Trust Company's Affairs—Gould's Interest $100,000.

Though there were no new developments yesterday in respect to Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the stock was under pressure all day on the Stock Exchange, and the final quotation for the day marked a decline from the previous day of one full point. There was absolutely no news in respect to the property, but the effects of the persistent rumors of Wednesday, that a receiver for the property was to be appointed, were, despite the official denial of these rumors, still felt, and the continued aggressive bear campaign accelerated the downward movement.

From what could be learned yesterday, it would appear not alone that the receivership rumor had been circulated for stock jobbing purposes, but also that many of the other fanciful reports emanated from the same sources, and had simply for their object the intimidation of weak holders and the depression of the quotation for the stock.

William F. Sheehan, of counsel for the company, reiterated that all the recently circulated stories concerning the company were absolutely false, while Anson R. Flower declared as ridiculous the idea that the decline of the stock was due to pressure brought to bear on Anthony N. Brady in order, because of that gentleman's gas holdings, to force a settlement of the gas war. Mr. Brady himself declined to discuss the matter, but a close friend of his said that his holdings of New Amsterdam Gas were so small that he would not be as appreciable a factor in determining the policy of that company as some people seemed to think.

The following statement was put out during the day by Directors of the company who are agreed that the present decline in the stock has been the result of a systematic bear attack.

"The Brooklyn Rapid Transit system now consists of 504 miles of railroad. The company has available over $10,000,000 assets to meet all expenditures for future improvements and enlargements. It has appropriated during the last six months over $600,000 for that purpose from earnings. It has an ample cash balance in bank, and has absolutely no floating debt. The surplus earnings will hereafter be applicable for dividends on the stock."

A rather puzzling feature of yesterday's trading was the buying of the stock by Standard Oil interests, who are reputed to have purchased some 10,000 shares. In some quarters this buying was said to be in order to steady the stock and prevent a further break; while in other quarters it was said that the Standard Oil interests were simply buying in order to begin to unload the stock later and further depress the quotation. In fact, there was almost as much talk regarding the significance of these purchases as there had been concerning the distressing rumors circulated on Wednesday.

All told, over 95,000 shares of the stock—the largest of any stock traded in—were sold, with the range of prices from 62½ to 67½, and the close 64½.

The general market was irregular and at times positively weak as a result of London's weakness, and talk of a panic there due to reported further reverses in South Africa.

PRESIDENT BEALL'S STANDING.

The Produce Exchange Trust Company's Trustees Consider Mr. McIntyre's Plan—Mr. Gould's Interest.

Several interesting facts in regard to the Produce Exchange Trust Company, which closed its doors on Monday, came out yesterday. One was that President Turner A. Beall need not resign, as he has nothing to resign, having been relieved of his duties, so that to resume them he would have to be re-elected. Another development was that the interest of Edwin Gould, who is Chairman of the Special, or Reorganization, Committee, in the company is $100,000. It also came out that the proposition which the Board of Trustees is to consider to-day is that of Thomas A. McIntyre, which was published in THE TIMES yesterday. Mr. McIntyre's proposition involves, it is asserted on excellent authority, the placing of Gen. Samuel Thomas at the head of the trust company in the place of Mr. Beall. It was further asserted, on authority, that when the capital of the company was increased from $500,000 to $2,500,000 the plan was underwritten by a syndicate, and that a large amount of the stock was not disposed of and is in the treasury of the corporation.

Little progress was made yesterday toward the liquidation or the rehabilitation of the company. Several of the Trustees were busy with Messrs. Goodwin and Cromwell, the lawyers of the Special Committee, in examining into the loans of the concern, and the entire clerical force was active in preparing data for the Trustees. The Special Committee held a brief session, on which it made no report, early in the evening. Mr. Gould presided. As he left the meeting he was asked if it was his purpose to take the company out of its embarrassment and merge it with the Federal Trust Company, which was organized by his brother Frank, and which is shortly to begin business at Wall Street and Broadway. Mr. Gould said that he did not care to discuss the subject. He said also that, while he would not talk further about it, President Beall had not resigned. He would not discuss a story that Thomas A McIntyre's plan was distinctly hostile to him. On one subject he was decided. "My committee," he said, "has not the final voice in the affairs of the company. The Board of Trustees has. We derive our power from it. The majority of the Trustees will finally decide what will be done with the company."

Another Trustee said last night: "If Mr. McIntyre produces the money he claims to have secured, and I have no reason to doubt his assertion, why, all that there will be to do is to open our doors and go on with our business. Perhaps a definite result will not be arrived at at our meeting to-morrow. You see Mr. McIntyre wants until next Tuesday. His choice for President is Gen. Thomas. I do not know that Mr. Gould is bent on controlling a trust company. Indeed, I have heard him quoted as saying that these are bad times for trust companies. But he has no inconsiderable interest in the Produce Exchange Trust Company. He put $100,000 into it before he became a Trustee and Vice President, and is not a man to be trifled with, while he intends to look out for all interests that are imperiled.

"Mr. Beall has no need to resign. He has been relieved. He goes out. My view of his case is that there is now no President of the Produce Exchange Trust Company. Mr. Gould's committee comprises the company's officers. So far, I have no reason to doubt that the company will liquidate honorably, or that the company will continue in business.

"But a question that is important has developed. When the company increased its capital the plan to issue $2,000,000 more of stock was underwritten by a syndicate, and we learn that all the stock was not sold. An important part of it is in the company's treasury."

Mr. McIntyre said yesterday that he had decided not to speak of his offer to the Board of Trustees of the company before they had acted on it, because it said all he cared to say on the subject.

Gen. Thomas would not talk about Mr. McIntyre's plan of reorganization or the possibility of his being chosen to succeed Mr. Beall, except to say: "I would not go in with Mr. Beall. But I would with Mr. McIntyre. I consider Mr. McIntyre a good man. I have known him for years and trust him. In my opinion, if the trust company starts again and is properly managed, there is a future for it."

Mr. Beall was in the offices of the company in the morning. He refused to speak of his affairs or about the company.

MONEY MARKET EASY.

No Aid Required from the Banking Syndicate — Estimates of Gold Exports This Week.

The money market continued easy yesterday, and the syndicate of Associated Banks took no action to relieve it, because no aid was required. Time money was firm at 6 per cent., and call loan rates were the same, with an exception or two at 7 per cent. As the day advanced the rate ran down to 3 per cent., with accommodation abundant and money going a-begging. A late demand ran the rate up to 4 per cent. The sterling exchange market was balanced by the Bank of England, holding to its 6 per cent. discount rate, and the increase in the rate of the Bank of France from 4 to 4½ per cent. Demand sterling in the last hour of business showed a tendency to easiness, the last posted rates being $4.87¼ to $4.87½, with the first quotation ruling. The current impression was that the French rate was raised to prevent gold going to London. On the other hand, the holding of the rate at London was accepted as an indication that the strain of gold getting was relaxed, and that the situaion had improved, with the prospect of getting $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 from this country.

During the week about $600,000 in gold has been received from Canada by local banks having affiliations with the Dominion. Conservative opinion is that its mission is profitable investment and not exportation, even with the concessions granted by the Bank of England. The estimate of to-morrows gold shipments from America varied in the financial district. Some put them at $4,000,000, others at $7,000,000. Few of the exporting houses discussed probabilities or intentions. It is likely that these exports will be made.

Muller, Schall & Co.	$500,000
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	500,000
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	500,000
Lazard Freres	1,000,000
August Belmont & Co.	500,000
	$3,000,000

At the Sub-Treasury yesterday $1,700,000 in bonds was deposited by banks to qualify as custodians of Government moneys, making about $8,000,000 so deposited here. At the Sub-Treasury this notice was posted:

The National City Bank has been designated as the depository of the internal revenue receipts, through which the distribution of funds will be made to all banks which accept the offer of the Treasury Department, and pledge United States bonds to secure such moneys.

ANOTHER BOSTON BANK CLOSED

Special Examiner Wing Placed in Charge of the Globe National by Controller Dawes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. — Controller Dawes this evening appointed Special Examiner Daniel G. Wing temporary receiver of the Globe National Bank of Boston, Mass. In connection with his action the Controller said:

"Some time ago Mr. Wing, who is one of the experts employed in the system of special bank examinations recently inaugurated, discovered a serious condition of affairs in the Globe National Bank, which he immediately brought to the attention of the Controller, and under his direction to the Directors of the bank. The Directors very laudably agreed, and undertook to make good the doubtful and bad assets found, and have greatly improved the condition of the bank since that time. They also delivered to the Controller a written guaranty that they would remove the doubtful assets. Recent failures in Boston have lessened the value of the unperformed portion of the guaranty, and involved the solvency of the bank.

"In view of the fact that to allow the bank to remain open longer will result in injustice to unsecured creditors, now that the condition of insolvency is found to exist, it becomes my duty under the law to appoint a receiver. A considerable cash dividend can be paid to creditors at once.

"The condition of the bank was discovered by Special Examiner Wing in time to secure such action on the part of the Directors as will probably prevent the failure from inflicting heavy losses upon the depositors, but the Directors and stockholders will lose heavily."

The bank, it is understood, was involved in the Squire failure and in mining stocks. The following is a condensed statement of the condition of the bank as reported to the Controller Dec. 2, 1899:

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus	120,000
Undivided profits	144,756
Circulation	891,100
Deposits	8,099,097
Bills payable	275,000
Total	$10,529,953

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$5,573,104
United States bonds to secure circulation	1,000,000
United States bonds to secure United States deposits	190,000
Premiums on bonds	139,350
Stocks and securities	1,092,202
Cash on hand and due from banks	2,535,297
Total	$10,529,953

RECEIVERSHIP SURPRISES BOSTON.

Clearing House Takes Precautions, However, Against Further Trouble.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The news that a receiver had been appointed for the Globe National Bank has taken this city by surprise. While the bank was known to have been in distress ten days ago, presumably over the decline in copper specialties, chiefly of the United States Mining Company, it was thought the crisis had passed.

The Boston Clearing House came to the assistance of the Globe Bank, although when the Broadway National Bank later was in trouble the same body declined to offer help. Three days ago it was officially stated that the Clearing House Committee had certificates to a large amount signed, ready to assist any solvent bank should pressure come upon it. For this reason the situation in financial circles here to-morrow is hardly likely to be seriously affected by the Globe Bank receivership.

$400,000 ATTACHMENT FILED.

Boston Speculators Fail to Make Margins Good and Brokers Sue.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—A $400,000 attachment against Edward A. Clark and William H. Coolidge has been filed by Dupee & Sargent, State Street bankers and brokers. The writ relates especially to property held by the firms of Hayden, Stone & Co. and Frederick H. Prince & Co., bankers, and owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, wife of Edward A. Clark.

William A. Hayes, counsel for Dupee & Sargent, said, to-day, that the attachment was made to protect the firm, with whom Messrs. Clark & Coolidge had an account. The former say they have lost $200,000 through the failure of their customers to strengthen their margins during the recent drop in the value of United States mining stock.

It is asserted that Dupee & Sargent, under orders from Clark & Coolidge, bought all the stock that was offered at $30 per share up to a certain time. It also is stated that Hayden, Stone & Co. made loans to Clark & Coolidge on other shares of United States mining stocks, and they are made parties to the writ for the purpose of recovering the value of these shares, if any, in their possession. Frederick H. Prince & Co. also are made parties for a similar purpose.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE BY LOSSES.

Baltimore Post Office Cashier Takes His Own Life.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—Having lost nearly $100,000 in the recent crash in the stock market Capt. Louis Schneeberger, cashier of the Baltimore Post Office, prominent in politics, and treasurer of the Young Republican Club, yesterday committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Post Office Inspector Warfield says that Capt. Schneeberger's accounts as cashier are correct and his books balance to date.

Capt. Schneeberger had amassed a fortune during the past two years in the stock market. Since last January he had gained over $75,000 on lucky turns in the market. He was very popular in club and military circles, and everybody congratulated him on his good luck. Only a short time ago he told a friend that he intended to quit the market when he had made $150,000. He expected to round out that sum this year.

His friend says that he is sure from what he knows of the Captain's investments that he was completely wiped out both from call loans and from margins. He was a natural bull, and was always looking for increased values. While he did not pretend to be the possessor of any great inside information he watched the market carefully and was believed to be a good speculator. He did not carry any great margins on his stock, and was not prepared for any considerable slump like that of the last few days.

Capt. Schneeberger was well known in baseball and other sporting circles. During exciting races for the pennant he accompanied the Baltimore team to Boston, New York, and Philadelphia as the head of a band of rooters.

He leaves a wife, three sons, and two daughters.

MORE GAS WAR RUMORS

Russell Sage Calls Talk of Settlement Trashy Gossip.

STATEMENT OF SAMUEL SLOAN

Little Faith in the Talk of "Clubbing" Mr. Brady Into Submission—Consolidated's Attitude.

There was yesterday in the Wall Street district a chaos of rumors in regard to the "gas war" and its settlement. The stories were on the authority of those fully acquainted with the situation without other foundation than the meeting of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the New Amsterdam Gas Company in the offices of August Belmont & Co., the bidding of the Standard and Consolidated Gas Companies for a municipal contract at 92½ cents, the meeting earlier in the week of three Consolidated Directors, who are Directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, to transact Lackawanna business in Samuel Sloan's office, the rise of Consolidated Gas stock, desultory meetings of officers of the rival gas companies—which accomplished nothing—an association of the raid on Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock with the gas situation, and the growing sentiment that something must be done to save the local and warring gas corporations from bankruptcy.

Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company said that the rumors of a settlement were absolutely without foundation. They ridiculed a story that "Standard Oil interests" had "clubbed Anthony N. Brady into submission" by attacking his corporations, including New Amsterdam Gas. Samuel Sloan said:

"Recently, that is for several months, there have been 'conferences,' if you may so style them. Mr. Rockefeller may have met Mr. Sage and said: 'How d'ye do?' and Mr. Brady may have been polite with Mr. Rockefeller. But there's nothing to hang your hat on. The 'war' is not ended. I know of no sale of a block of stock by Mr. Brady that has any bearing on the stories, while from what I see in the papers, I should judge that he has sold some Brooklyn Rapid Transit."

Another Director of the Consolidated Company, who is recognized as voicing the sentiment of all the Directors of that company, said yesterday:

"There will be no settlement of the 'gas war' until the owners of the outside companies are prepared to submit to the appointment of three independent arbitrators to adjust matters, to lay open their books, showing their capitalization and earnings, their assets and their liabilities—the exact state and worth of their property, in fact—just as we are now prepared to do. More, they must abide by the decision of these arbitrators, as we will.

"The managers of the New Amsterdam Company, it should be borne in mind, do not own a share of the stock of the company, and when the stockholders learn that they will turn them out. In the meantime it is very expensive business for us all.

"I may say that, in my opinion, the gas business in New York will not be as profitable in any year in the next twenty years as it would have been if certain Wall Street speculators had not gotten together to take advantage of the boom times by organizing a new company, the New Amsterdam.

"The present condition of the business is such that it is not calculated to impress very favorably those looking for legitimate investment."

After the meeting of the Directors of the New Amsterdam Company, Frank S. Hastings, one of the board, and its gas expert, said: "The situation has not changed. The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee met to day and transacted ordinary business. But they discussed and did nothing that had a bearing on the strife between the companies. So far as New Amsterdam is concerned, the financial affairs are all right, as will be seen shortly when the time arrives for it to fulfill its obligations.

Russell Sage, President of the Standard Gas Light Company, said: "All this talk is trash, gossip. The situation is not changed and I cannot see any change ahead. Standard is attending to business and going ahead with its affairs. I have talked recently, just simply gossiped, with William Rockefeller without result. We have not been invited to any conference, and the fight is going on yet. But it could be settled in a few minutes if the others would get sense and get us all together."

Anthony N. Brady would see no one in regard to the reports. He was quoted by an intimate friend as ridiculing them as buncombe and circulated for stock-jobbing purposes.

The fact that a renewal of a contract for supplying the city with gas for Blackwell's Island and its institutions had brought bids of 92½ cents a thousand from the Consolidated and Standard Companies was known several days ago. Officers of the companies said that the coincidence as to price was not significant. The New Amsterdam is likely to bid at this uniform rate. A financial agent for the last-named company said that the knowledge of such a bid by the Consolidated sent the stock of the company up when other stocks were tumbling.

The quotations for securities at the close of the market yesterday did not indicate a cessation of hostilities among the gas companies. Consolidated Gas closed at 180, a net decline of three points; New Amsterdam common at 21½, a loss of one point; New Amsterdam preferred at 41, a similar loss. Standard stocks advanced. Common closed at 100, a gain of five points, and preferred at 123, one of three points.

DISTILLING COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

Plan to Increase Stock Abandoned—Wants Tax Decreased.

President S. M. Rice of the Distilling Company of American announced yesterday the abandonment for the present of the plan for increasing the capital stock of the company. Mr. Rice considers the condition of the money market so unfavorable as to suggest prudence in launching any financial scheme at present, and he will not risk failure with that of his company. The proposition was to raise about $2,000,000 by a stock or bond issue to take up a floating indebtedness.

Mr. Rice is anxious to secure the passage of an act of Congress which would reduce the amount of internal revenue which the company has to pay. He believes that a tax of 70 cents, instead of $1.10, would, on account of increased consumption, produce more revenue than the present tax.

EMIGRATED IN GIRL'S ATTIRE.

Austrian Youth's Device to Escape Service in the Army.

Peter Segina, seventeen years old, of Reskov, Austria, arrived here on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and passed through the Barge Office as Fräulein Theresa Matinsic. He was accompanied by his aunt, Catherine Segina, of Bradford, Conn.

Peter was of an age when he expected to be drafted into the Austrian Army. In order to avoid conscription he rigged himself up in some of his aunt's clothing and embarked for this country with her as her niece. On the voyage his attentions in girl's attire to other girls attracted a good deal of notice and aroused suspicions, which his aunt did her best to allay. Upon arrival at the Barge Office Fräulein Matinsic was closely questioned by the authorities and owned up to being Peter in false garb. He was permitted to accompany his aunt to Connecticut.

Commercial Trust Company Election.

The Commercial Trust Company, recently incorporated at Trenton with $500,000 capital stock and $500,000 surplus fund, was organized yesterday at 55 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, where its offices will be until its new building on the site of Taylor's Hotel is completed. These Directors were chosen: Walter E. Ammon, Joseph S. Auerbach, Marcus Beach, August Belmont, C. Ledyard Blair, Frederick G. Bourne, William Brinkerhoff, John D. Carscallen, C. C. Cuyler, J. Warren Nordenbergh, J. H. Hyde, Robert M. Jarvis, Luther Kountze, Frank J. Matthews, Allan L. McDermott, N. Thayer Robb, Robert S. Ross, Edwin A. Stevens, Benjamin L. Stowe, Eben B. Thomas, Myles Tierney, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, John J. Voorhees, George W. Young, and Augustus Zabriskie. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors these officers were elected: President—J. Warren Hardenbergh; Vice Presidents—George W. Young and Robert S. Ross; Secretary and Treasurer—Oscar L. Gubelman; Cashier—William J. Field.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE

Many Holiday Presents at Half Value.

We Have Reduced Prices Of Thousands of Things That

.....are included under the general term Holiday Merchandise. The aggregate quantity is very large—but there are not many of a kind and for that reason it would be unwise to enumerate them.

This sale means the final and thorough depletion of all our Christmas stocks. It is in complete harmony with the long-established Macy policy of never carrying goods over from one season to another. Come, select what you want and save big money.

Special Notice Concerning Deliveries

.....In addition to our regularly organized delivery service we will have over a hundred special messengers on duty Saturday night until 10 o'clock.

☞ All purchases made up to

10 O'CLOCK SATURDAY NIGHT

are guaranteed to be delivered before Christmas morning.

The foregoing applies to Furniture and other bulky goods as well as small articles.

Clothing—ANNEX

We take large lots from overloaded manufacturers, and small balances from the same sources, when money can be saved. Of course, materials and workmanship must be right. We never relax our watch on those points. Just now we own many lines, that represent unusual economy. They came to our counters at cut rates, and we are willing for them to go the same way. It's the "nimble six-pence" theory.

$10.74
for Men's $15.00 Overcoats, made of all-wool Oxford frieze, full box style, body lined with fancy plaids, shoulders and sleeves with satin, silk velvet collar.

$12.49
for Men's $16.50 Overcoats, made of black and blue kersey, strictly all wool and durable color, loose, dressy shape, back and sleeves lined with guaranteed satin.

$17.98
for Men's $25.00 Overcoats, made of fine all-wool kersey, body lined with Clay diagonal, shoulders and sleeves with satin, very nobby and smart effect.

$28.49
for Men's $35.00 Overcoats, made of extra rich black and blue kersey, silk velvet collar, lined throughout with heavy, handsome satin.

$11.99
for Men's $15.00 Cutaway Coats and Vests, made of soft-finished Clay diagonal weaves, lined with serviceable Italian cloth, edges single stitched.

$8.74
for Boys' Long-trouser Suits, vests cut double-breasted, made of black and blue cheviots, they fit perfectly and will wear satisfactorily.

Suits and Overcoats suggest allied interests. Here's a hint of them:

Smoking Jackets—$2 98 to $11.99.
Men's Sealskin Caps—$9.99 for the $15 kind.
Stetson's Alpine Hats—$3.99 for the $5.00 kind.
Men's Sweaters—$1.24 to $4.07.
Boys' Sweaters—89c. to $1.88.
Men's Neckwear—24c. for the 39c kind.
Men's Mackintoshes—$2.98, $7.49, $9.98.
Men's Linen Handkerchiefs—9c. to 94c. each.
Men's Silk Handkerchiefs—24c., 39c., 59c., 89c.
Dress SUIT CASES—$3.44 to $20.81.
Club Bags—$1.78 to $16.74.
Smoking Tables—$1.29 to $6.98.
Shaving Stands—$8.99 to $22.67.
Morris Chairs—$2.49 to $74.99.

Moistening Boxes, Pipes, Cigar Holders, Tobacco Pouches, and don't forget the great sales of Wines, Liquors, Imported and Domestic Cigars.

Mantel Sets, Bronzes, Clocks and Marble Statuary.

Their departure from the foreign port was delayed, the voyage across was slow, but they are here just before the finish of the Holiday rush, and we hope to distribute them rapidly by the power of extraordinarily low prices.

Mantel Sets, including Clock and pair of Candelabra, gold ormolu, Dresden-painted panels and Algerian onyx, $18.94 to $199 66.

Vienna Regulators, gold-finished, beveled glass, and mercurial pendulums, some are decorated with Russian enamel, $21.78 to $93.21.

Mantel Clocks, Algerian onyx, resplendently illuminated dials, enriched with gold trimmings, $21.74 to $31.48.

Travelling Clocks, guaranteed French movements, gold-finished, some with repeating strike, $6.94 to $15.94.

Limoges Enamels on copper and paintings on ivory small lot of exclusive specimens, marked at half the prices charged elsewhere for similar goods, $4.38 to $23.41.

Dutch Silver Novelties—reproductions of the rare conceits made by the old Dutch artists, choice for curio cabinets, $1.99 to $10.67.

Italian Marbles—principally busts—all the delicate and exquisite lace effects. Some of the best and most recent studies of the Florentine studios. They vary in price from $1.97 for a simple Bust to $66 49 for a magnificent ideal Figure.

BIG ARMORY RECEPTION.

New Addition to 47th Regiment's Home Formally Opened.

The new addition to the Forty-seventh Regiment armory at Marcy Avenue and Lynch Street, Brooklyn, was formally opened last night with a review, followed by a reception. Several thousand persons were in attendance, and the great drill hall was elaborately decorated with flags and bunting. With the addition, the armory occupies an entire block and makes the drill hall one of the largest in America.

The reviewing officer last night was Major Gen. Roe, commanding the New York National Guard. The regiment was divided into two battalions, Col. John G. Eddy in command. The reception which followed the review continued until an early hour this morning.

A PASTOR DIES OF INJURIES.

The Rev. Vernon B. Carroll Had Leg Crushed by a Train.

The Rev. Vernon Bond Carroll, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., died at the City Hospital yesterday from the effects of an accident, which occurred just outside the Erie Railway Station, Jersey City, on Monday evening.

Mr. Carroll, who had been visiting his son, Vernon E. Carroll, at Tenafly, N. J., went to Jersey City by the Northern Railroad, intending to take an Erie train for Garfield, N. J., where two other of his sons reside. When his train arrived at Jersey City it was stopped outside the station on signal. Mr. Carroll alighted. When he saw his error he attempted to board the train again just as it started. He slipped and fell under the wheels, his right leg being so badly crushed as to necessitate amputation.

Mr. Carroll was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1846. He was graduated from Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, N. J., and afterward from the Theological Seminary attached to Rutgers. He was ordained in 1871. He is survived by a widow, six sons, and two daughters.

THE KRONMAN MURDER TRIAL.

William Neufeld, Defendant, Unmoved at Story of the Woman's Fate.

William Neufeld, who is charged with the murder of Mrs. Annie Kronman of 266 West Thirty-fifth Street, went on trial before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday.

Assistant District Attorney J. Forbes Hennessy, in opening the case for the people, reviewed the circumstances surrounding the murder, and said that the evidence in the possession of the District Attorney's office, while circumstantial, was of the strongest possible kind. Neufeld, he said, knew of the jewels in Mrs. Kronman's possession, and before the murdered woman was discovered is known to have been inquiring for her flat. Neufeld heard the details of the murder unmoved.

Coroners' Physician Donlin, the first witness called, said that Mrs. Kronman's death was due to a fractured skull. All of the wounds, in his opinion, had been inflicted by the axe which was found lying beside her.

Nathan Kronman testified as to finding his wife unconscious on the floor and observing that his wife's jewelry box had been broken open, and that the jewels were gone.

All the while Kronman was testifying Neufeld took notes, handing them to his counsel, William F. Howe.

Ambulance Surgeon Crawford declined to commit himself as to whether or not Mrs. Kronman's wounds had been inflicted with a hatchet.

Frederick Kafferman identified the jewels that had been stolen from Mrs. Kronman's jewel box as those he had sold to Kronman.

Under cross-examination he admitted that there was no mark on the diamonds in the earrings he had sold Kronman, one of which, according to the prosecution, Neufeld had converted into a stud. The witness, however, recognized the stone by the color and cutting, although he had not seen it since March 6.

Lily Cripps, twelve years old, who lives on the ground floor of the Kronman house, identified Neufeld as the man she had directed to Kronman's flat the morning of the murder. She said that she heard him climb up two flights of stairs before she went into her mother's apartments. The efforts of the defense to shake her testimony were unsuccessful.

Mrs. Katherine Werms testified that she had seen Lily Cripps open the door on the morning of Aug. 7, and heard her direct a man to the Kronman flat. Miss Louise Werms, the last witness called yesterday, said that she heard Mrs. Kronman talking to some one in her flat at about 1:30 o'clock on the day of the murder.

The trial will continue to-day.

TAMMANY MAN SENTENCED.

Indictments for Election Law Violations—Extraordinary Term Adjourned.

Justice Werner yesterday adjourned the Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court until March 5. Before adjournment he sentenced Samuel Goldberger, the Tammany Captain of the Eighth Assembly District, who was convicted of "colonizing," to two years in Sing Sing Prison. Goldberger keeps a saloon at 1 Forsyth Street, and he was convicted of "colonizing" at 17 Forsyth Street. He has a wife and six children, and they were all in the court room when he was sentenced. They sat in the rear and wept bitterly. Ex-Police Justice Koch made a plea for mercy for the convicted man.

After Goldberger was sentenced several men pleaded not guilty to charges of violating the primary laws. Most of the cases grew out of the leadership fights in the Ninth and Thirty-fourth Assembly Districts. The indictments in the Ninth are:

Louis Hahn, two indictments; George F. Bagley, two indictments; C. Blair Mahoney, two indictments; James Gateley, one indictment; Henry G. Gleiston, two indictments; Peter J. Sleppers, one indictment; John C. McAdam, two cases, and Joseph F. Welch.

In the Thirty-fourth the list of indictments includes William H. Walsh, Joseph R. Corcoran, Edward Stricker, John C. Simon, Joseph F. Leddy, Michael Jackson, James T. McMahon, Harry Harper, and Henry Sauter.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 22, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

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SILVERITES UNMASKING.

The underlying motive of the silver movement is the desire to get something for nothing. The Brooklyn Bryan Democrats now frankly acknowledge that they would prefer dollars of paper that cost nothing at all to dollars of silver that cost 52 cents apiece. It is reported that this move is in obedience to the suggestion of Mr. BRYAN. It would certainly be in harmony with his avowed ideas, and his theatrical proclivities may have induced him to try the new game on the Kings County dog before transferring it to a larger stage.

It is noteworthy that the Brooklyn Bryanites couple their advocacy of Government paper with opposition to the banks, and especially to the issue of "money" by the banks. This is entirely natural, because it is one of the inconveniences of dealing with banks that no one can get money or money's worth from them for nothing. The banks are the custodians of a good deal of property belonging to others, and their only source of profit is the management of that property. One of the conditions of their business is that they shall be able to meet at sight all demands on them of those whose property they have in keeping. This necessity, together with an old-fashioned honesty that has been bred in them by generations of practice, makes them most unpromising victims of the plans of persons who seek their money without offering a full equivalent for it. If the Directors were chosen by popular election and the majority of their constituents were of the Bryanite way of thinking, they might find it expedient to "issue" money to please their constituents without adequate security or hope of return, as the Congress of the United States has repeatedly been asked to do and sometimes has come near doing. But even then the banks would be so promptly ruined by the operation that they would be of little real use for Bryanite purposes. The only hope of these is in the politicians. At present this is rather slim, but the Bryanites are logical in trying to make the most of it by popular agitation and otherwise.

Popular agitation is, however, discouraging because the people are steadily getting clearer and sounder ideas as to what is and what is not safe money to be paid in. A few years since, when the business and the industry of the land were in deep depression and there was an enormous amount of indebtedness outstanding, the idea of "cheap" money had a certain fascination for the unthinking. For the purpose of paying debts the cheaper it was the better it seemed to this class. But now that they are the creditors and have crops or goods or labor to be paid for, the money they want in payment is none too good when it is the very best. And it is gradually coming to be understood that of all varieties of paper money there is none better than the constantly redeemable notes of sound banks. The fundamental reason for this is that such notes are not issued except to render possible the exchange of actual values. No one can get them from the issuing bank unless he can give certain assurance that they are to be used in this way, for if they were not they would immediately return to the bank and would have to be redeemed. There is no profit in the issue of notes that have not a legitimate work to perform in the payment for goods or services, and for these purposes they can be issued only to those who have solid credit. Hence the always redeemable notes of sound banks are at once the best paper currency of good business and the worst for the gentlemen who want to get something for nothing.

THE GOLDEN RULE AT WASHINGTON.

Senator HOAR has snatched up the torch that lately fell from the hand of JONES of Toledo and is bearing it on far up the heights. But how vastly is the field of illumination enlarged! JONES concerned himself almost altogether with cities, franchises, and wage-earners. Senator HOAR'S benignant counsels of perfection embrace the universal brotherhood of man with all its woes and passions.

His resolutions offered in the Senate on Wednesday will be read with varied emotions, according to the point of view of the reader. The general judgment will be that the Senator is dreaming. Some will say that he is in his dotage, a very unkind and disrespectful thing to say of a Senator from the State of Massachusetts. But really, what shall be said of a Senator of a quarter of a century's experience who asks the Senate to declare by resolution that it is a pressing obligation of this Republic "to banish illiteracy and ignorance from the land," and "to secure for every workman and for every workingwoman wages enough to support a life of comfort, and an old age of leisure and quiet, as befits those who have an equal share in a self-governing State"? Why does an old age of quiet befit the citizen of a republic any more than it befits the born thrall in a despotism? Senator HOAR is not quiet. Again, what can the Federal Government do to enable great cities "to govern themselves in freedom, in honor, and in purity"?

GEORGE F. HOAR is a far wiser man than JONES of Toledo, but he mixes in his political philosophy the same Socialistic mush. He wants to give everybody everything, make everybody happy, abolish sin and suffering, and put the world under the sway of the golden rule. He takes no account of the ineradicable inequality among men. How can the Republic banish illiteracy and ignorance when a constant proportion of its citizens have a congenital and defiant inaptitude for learning? How can it secure a competence for every workman when a considerable percentage of that class, as of every other class, is incurably lazy and improvident? What is to be done to make City Governments pure? Would Mr. HOAR expel every inhabitant who was not a well of piety and learning?

Senator HOAR is simply decreeing that seven halfpenny loaves shall be sold for a penny and the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops. He would enact a law to amend the immutable laws of nature and Divine Providence.

Why did the Senator deem it necessary to put all this flimsy wrapping around the anti-imperialistic kernel of his resolutions? He offered them, of course, in order that one of these days he might have an opportunity to make a speech. We shall await with deep interest his exposition of the ethical basis of the eighth item upon his list of the obligations of this Republic, namely:

> To abstain from interfering with the freedom and just rights of other nations or peoples, and to remember that the liberty to do right necessarily involves the liberty to do wrong, and that the American people has no right to take from any other people the birthright of freedom because of a fear that they will do wrong with it.

This doctrine puts an end to the enforcement of every law against wrongdoing. It confers absolution for all the past crimes of men and nations, and licenses them for future offenses. The colonies ought not to have interfered with England's sovereign right to oppress them. We ought never to have forced the troops of NAPOLEON III. out of Mexico. The Government had no right to coerce the seceded States. And Senator HOAR has no right to deny this Administration the sovereign privilege of doing all manner of wrong in the Philippines.

More than thirty years ago Senator HOAR'S party conferred the right of suffrage on the emancipated slaves, a right they were in no wise fitted to exercise, which has brought them untold misery, and which, had they not, largely through unlawful means, been restrained from exercising it, would have reduced the Southern States to a condition of unspeakable corruption and savagery. The Massachusetts Senator now insists that we shall repeat that fearful blunder with the people of the Philippine Islands. He would set these helpless beings up in the business of self-government and leave them to stand or fall, with no white population to furnish the framework of a civil structure and avert the horrors of anarchy or complete enslavement. It is a narrow policy, the cruelest policy that man could propose for the Filipinos.

MR. M'KINLEY'S BLOW TO REPUBLICAN POLICY.

According to The Sun—a very good authority on such things—Mr. MCKINLEY is regarded by his friends in Congress as having struck "a blow at the Republican policy of protection."

The bludgeon used by the President for this cruel and perfidious act is found in the reciprocity treaties which he has negotiated with various foreign powers, and especially with France and some of the South American Republics. In the French treaty he is accused of sacrificing the interests of the California winemakers, while other Californians are offended at the rates he has arranged for on the citrous fruits of the West Indies. The shepherds of Ohio are wroth with him for the concession of 20 per cent. on wool imported from the Argentine, and the tolling members of the Cattle Trust are angered by a like concession on hides in the same treaty. When the full text of the various treaties is made known this feeling of resentment at the President will doubtless be intensified. Word has already been received in Washington that the opposition in the House to the approval of these treaties will be bitter, obstinate, and thoroughly organized. The threat will probably be carried out, but we do not believe that it will be of any avail.

In the first place, Mr. MCKINLEY is not what in Ohio is known as a "tumble bug" in politics. He knows pretty well what he is doing and how it will be treated in Congress. He does not like to bring up short against any obstacle set in his path by men of his own party, and to avoid this annoyance he has the habit of providing beforehand that there shall be no obstacles that he cannot safely encounter. His recent triumph in the passage of a gold standard bill, which many of his friends regarded with undisguised disgust, is a case in point. In that instance some of us thought that he was a little slow in action, but when he did act it was plain that he had made success entirely secure. There is every reason to infer that he has done the same before he consented to put the reciprocity treaties on their way through the Senate and finally through the House.

In the next place, it must be remembered that the treaties are made in pursuance of direct authority given in the Tariff bill of 1897. Section 4 of that act practically gave the President power to arrange the details of such amendments as he thought best, within a limit of 20 per cent. reduction, to the tariff in the form of treaties, which should require only the assent of the Senate and the approval of Congress in a block to become a part of the law, thus avoiding the delays and uncertainties of the usual mode of amendment. It is true that this provision was quite inconsistent with the spirit of the act, but then the late Mr. DINGLEY was from Maine, and he had been inoculated with the belief strongly held by his former leader, Mr. BLAINE, that the sheer despotism of protection could properly be tempered by the slow assassination of reciprocity. And there were men, like Mr. ALLISON, in the Senate who also believed in this idea, though they probably realized that the assassination would not be so slow as Mr. DINGLEY may have supposed. At any rate, the forces that secured the insertion in the tariff of 1897 the reciprocity section are much stronger now than they then were, and are likely to be quite strong enough to enable the President to get his treaties through.

Nevertheless the shepherds of Ohio are right. It is a blow to the Republican policy of protection that the President has struck, and it will not be the last.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

It is immensely to the credit of the organs of British opinion that they do not attempt to disguise from themselves or from anybody else the awful seriousness of the British situation in South Africa. The London Times has as much responsibility for that situation as any public man, and far more than any other public newspaper, because it has had the weight of an authority to which no other newspaper can pretend. Certainly it has a very large share of responsibility for the proclamation which it made, and which no other newspaper could have made with equal emphasis and assurance of being attended to, on the day after the Transvaal's ultimatum was issued. That was the proclamation that the real object of the war was not to right the wrongs of the Outlanders, but to settle, once and for all, "the question of British or Dutch supremacy in South Africa." Considering that the inhabitants of Dutch descent constitute, as Mr. BRYCE puts it, "the bulk of the white population" in South Africa, and this not only in the two Dutch Republics but in the two nominally British colonies, and that such a proclamation was to every Dutch-descended and Dutch-speaking man in South Africa a challenge, we must agree with the Journal des Débats that the proclamation was "conspicuously maladroit." Doubtless the belief thus needlessly inculcated has done very much to complicate the purely military problem.

Yet it is The London Times which now frankly owns that, "Viewing the situation as a whole, its extreme gravity is apparent." It is The London Times which expresses a desire to be rid of "the incubus of Ladysmith and Kimberley," which "still dominates the situation." One can understand how a military critic should say that. If these two towns were not threatened by the Boers, Gen. BULLER would be at liberty to revise his plans with sole reference to the immediate safety of his forces and to their efficiency after reinforcements should enable them to resume the advance. The Times goes so far as to say that if Gen. WHITE is hard pressed there is nothing for it but that "he must fight his way south at all costs." And what is true of the garrison of Ladysmith is at least as true of the garrison of Kimberley, which seems to be in even narrower straits, though it is not so numerous and thus, in a military sense, not so important. But the plain fact is that the British force now in South Africa is not competent to do anything for the relief of either beleaguered place. That is the fact which has been made clear by the successive repulses of Lord METHUEN and Sir REDVERS BULLER. That is the fact which constitutes "the extreme gravity of the situation."

The Boers have at least a month before them before any considerable accession of strength can come to their enemies. They have so much time in which to make the most of their victories. Until the reinforcements arrive time will be on the Boer side. Many persons may have wondered that the Boers have not already followed up their advantage by attacking the two beleaguered towns and garrisons. Doubtless the explanation is precisely that time is on their side, that the garrisons are every day growing weaker and they themselves relatively stronger, while the strength of the forces available for relief is a constant quantity which has been demonstrated to be insufficient. The longer the sieges are protracted, until the reinforcements are available, the better for the Boers. If they wait for the forces of famine to reinforce their own, as there is evidence that they are already doing, they may have, without the loss of a life, what would cost them terrible loss if they undertook to snatch it prematurely. If this be the correct explanation of the quiescence of the Boers, since the repulses at the Modder on one side and at the Tugela on the other, we may expect to see that quiescence prolonged until the arrival of the British reinforcements. It may be broken by some desperate sorties on the part of the garrisons which their countrymen have been forced to abandon to their fate. Or it may be relieved by the proposal of surrender from them, which would equally be an act of desperation. But there is no reason that is evident why the Boers should take the offensive for several weeks yet to come.

It is true, as The London Times declares, that Kimberley and Ladysmith constitute, or rather that the necessity of considering them constitutes, an "incubus" upon the British forces. But the British commanders do not seem to be restrained in their movements by that incubus. They are taking the best and most convenient and most defensible positions for themselves, without any reference to the beleaguered garrisons. What The Times means by "incubus" is doubtless that the British would be better off now if they had abandoned the two towns weeks ago. That is doubtless true. But it is also true that an abandonment of either or both, while there was still time to abandon them, would have been fiercely denounced all over Great Britain as a sign of weakness if not of cowardice. A confession of weakness it would undoubtedly have been, and such a confession of weakness as no Englishman would have made until it was actually forced upon him by military defeat. The two towns in question are in unquestionably British territory, and each of them is a good many miles from the border of the Transvaal, though one of them is directly on the border of the Orange Free State. And they are the most important towns on their respective borders. To abandon them to the Boers, before being compelled to abandon them, would have been a pusillanimous performance. They have come to be an "incubus," but an incubus which Great Britain had really no choice but to assume and carry until she was compelled to drop it. That they are now exposed to capture, with a very slight chance of being relieved, is a result of the general underrating of the military qualities and resources of the Boers which has prevailed in England, in spite of the experience of 1881. That is nobody's fault in particular. It is the fault of everybody in general. Scarcely any Englishman is entitled to incriminate any other with it. But the result of it is none the less a situation of which "the extreme gravity is apparent."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In a letter recently sent to an American friend HENRY M. STANLEY not only ascribes the British reverses in South Africa to the almost criminal lack of foresight of the Government, but expresses strong apprehension that after the costly victory has been won its fruits will not be gathered. "I am so confirmed," he writes, "in my belief that the English people are given up to sentiment, and adverse to good sense, that I expect when BULLER—as I hope to GOD he may—brings order out of disorder and KRUEGER to his senses, we shall give the fruits of our costly struggle away for the first whine that comes out of the Transvaal. Wait and see." Another passage of the letter runs: "In England we are so given to the cultivation of beautiful phrases and logic, that no one of the simple kind can hope to have simple truths listened to. Our newspaper leaders are written in such Johnsonian-Gladstonese that plain people pass them over as being 'grand,' but they are scarcely understood by the many. In admiration of the sound we have lost the sense, and the direct, simple English has no chance in these libretto days." The concluding phrase will strike some readers as a good example of the fault the writer was condemning. And, after all, perhaps, retired explorers are not the best possible judges of war and national politics. Some of them, at least, are disposed to be sourly gloomy in all their opinions.

—That the merriness of the Yuletide season is occasionally, not to say often, sickled o'er with the pale cast of the cash account is a fact that has received frequent mention and much more frequent consideration. Really novel, however, is the argument which has just been presented by a Jerseyman of true genius and courage for the purpose of bringing about a reformation and simplification of our Christmas rites. He declares with every evidence of sincere emotion that a frightful incident of every recurrence of the more or less joyous and more and more expensive day is the destruction of innumerable young trees. Come to think of it, the Jerseyman is right, at least in the contention that Christmas does every year cut off and carry away an impressively large multitude of arboreal benefactors, and, with the growing appreciation of the injury that follows the removal of forests, it may be that his plea will produce in a few minds an effect which an indulgent smile cannot altogether express. Possibly enough he has an exaggerated idea about the amount of damage done by the purveyors of Christmas trees, but genius is always a magnifier, and that fault, like many others, must be overlooked. Anyhow, it is something, no, much, that at last those in whom this festal season inspires thoughts the reverse of enthusiastic have been supplied with a new explanation of the gloom that drapes their brows—an explanation which can be offered with a faint hope that it will delay, if not entirely exclude, the hitherto inevitable suspicion of a mean economy. Incidentally we may state that this would-be reformer of ancient customs is the same man who long ago found in the first chapter of Genesis, 29th verse, clear proof that to use trees for anything except as a source of food is a violation of divine command.

—Using as a text comments recently made in this paper on the habit, now so common among the well-to-do, of sending their children to private instead of public schools, The Topeka Capital says that the tendency is to be deplored for two reasons: "If the public schools are poor, it is unfortunate for the thousands who are obliged to attend them; if they are good, it creates class antipathies to see them attended only by the poorer people." The Capital, however, is of the opinion that this lamentable separation of American children is taking place to a notable extent only in the great cities. Nothing of the kind, it asserts, can be seen in Topeka, where, thanks to the fact that the public schools supply adequate accommodations for all who desire to attend them, and to the other fact that they are well up to modern educational methods and ideas, nobody is tempted to send his children to private institutions. If that is the case, Topeka is certainly to be congratulated and envied. It could not be said with even an approach to truth about New York. But is The Capital quite sure that the management of the Topeka schools has been kept free from the taint of politics?

—There was some excuse for despair, as well as much reason for hope, in the Havana dispatches published yesterday. On the one hand was the apparently unanimous enthusiasm with which Gen. WOOD was welcomed. It showed a most encouraging appreciation of what Cuba must be and do if she is either to deserve or receive independence, for to cheer Gen. WOOD was to abjure dishonesty and ignorance and to promise the acceptance and furtherance of all that he represents—progress, fidelity to public trusts, physical and moral cleanliness, and an awakening to the realities of the present, the possibilities of the future. In another part of the city, however, there was a scene of a different sort. Ten representatives of the Cuba that has so much to change were marched through the streets to jail, living evidence that conviction of the need for reform is still far from universal among the ambitious islanders. These ten men had been chosen, presumably with care, to serve on the Custom House staff as Chief Appraisers, and, unless their arrest was a piece of almost incredible injustice, had conspired with a group of Havana merchants to evade the revenue laws in the old Spanish style. About the worst feature of an incident that had no good ones is revealed by the report that there is hot indignation in the Union Club, an organization of much social importance to which these men belonged, because they were not allowed to go to the jail in cabs, but were conducted to it on foot. This misapprehension of where the disgrace really lay is too amusing to be pathetic and too pathetic to be amusing; it is simply disgusting. Gen. WOOD, fortunately, can be trusted to see that the case is thoroughly investigated, and that not only the Appraisers, but their accomplices among the merchants, get unmistakable proof that times are not what they were. Evidently lessons of that kind will have their uses in the aspiring island.

—Ordinarily, in a conflict between librarians and Tammany officials, it could safely be assumed off-hand that the former were right and the latter wrong, and good citizens would be in no doubt as to which side deserved support. It seriously complicates the situation, however, when the Tammany officials are seconded and the librarians opposed by Controller COLER. This at least makes it necessary for the public to wait for more light before making up its mind as to the merits of the controversy. Yet one thing can be decided at once—Sunday, of all days in the week, is the day on which libraries supported in whole or in part by the products of taxation should not be closed. If the available funds are not sufficient to permit the doors to be open all the week through, let them be shut on any other day than Sunday—until, of course, enough money can be provided to make any closing at all unnecessary.

AS TO LETTERS FROM READERS.

The numbers of letters on the South African war which THE TIMES has received from its readers is a gratifying evidence of the interest taken in the subject. As soon as space will permit those letters will be published which conform to the customary requirements. These requirements are that the real name and address of the writer accompany the communication; that the expressions used be not abusive or otherwise unfit to print; and that not too many words be employed to convey the ideas expressed or the facts adduced. A number of letters have been received which we would have cheerfully printed had they been accompanied by the correct names and addresses of the writers. We may repeat here, also, for the benefit of those who are unfamiliar with the policy of the newspaper, that it is immaterial whether or not the writers of letters agree with the views advanced in the editorial columns.

WASTING CITY WATER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fear our good people will find it an extremely difficult matter to fill and keep full of water a tub that has a sieve for a bottom. As the city increases in population, so does the tub, and, of course, its bottom and likewise the sieve. It will therefore be an expensive job to capture eventually all the rainfall of the State and bring all the water of the State to the ocean by artificial aqueducts, instead of by way of the Hudson River. And, should it be accomplished, our people would not be healthier, happier, or cleaner, for the water wasted does no one any good except those who are interested in contracts to furnish it.

It is worth considering whether it would not be better for the city at its own expense to place a meter on every service pipe in the city and raise the salaries of the Inspectors until they were the best-paid men in the department, and thus obtain employes whose integrity, honesty, fidelity, and ability could not be questioned. At the same time reduce the price of water from $1 per 1,000 cubic feet to 65 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

The following figures are taken from the year 1897, and refer to the Manhattan and Bronx, and the term city always refers only to those two boroughs as they existed in that year.

In June, 1896, I requested Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, to have a meter placed upon the service pipe of his residence, 1,055 Fifth Avenue. On the 13th of the same month a one-inch meter was connected with the service pipe, and was read and the reading recorded at noon every Saturday until Dec. 25, 1897, a copy of which record I have before me. Before connecting the meter the Commissioner informed me that he had just had the plumbing all repaired, and there were no leaks. The first seven weeks the consumption was a little over 7,000 gallons per week. This was enormous. I sent plumbers from the bureau, and when they found and repaired the leaks the consumption fell to less than 2,250 gallons per week. For the entire year 1897, with an average of eight people living in the house, the weekly consumption was about 2,967 gallons.

This was when the plumbing was free from leaks and without any attempts to save. This gives a per capita average for the year of 19,281 gallons. The population of the city for 1897, according to the Board of Health, was 1,990,000. At the above average per capita the consumption should have been 38,369,190,000 gallons plus about 16,000,000 gallons consumed through meters and 4,380,000,000 gallons, the amount estimated by Mr. Birdsall, to be used for fires, sprinkling, public buildings, charities, &c., making in all 58,749,000,000 gallons. Mr. Birdsall says in 1897 the city consumed 243,000,000 gallons per day, or 88,695,000,000 gallons during the year.

Subtract from this the 58,749,000,000 gallons, and we find the amount of actual unnecessary waste to be 29,946,000,000 gallons, or 82,800,000 gallons per day, or more than 33½ per cent. of all the water furnished the city that year, which, at the present daily consumption, would show a waste of 86,600,000 gallons per day. This is conservative, because the 16,000,000,000 gallons consumed by meters furnished all the water consumed by that large portion of the population living in flats, apartment houses, and hotels, and should have been deducted from the population of the city in the above computation.

The amount of money received for water from all sources in 1897 was $4,833,549. If the 38,000,000,000 gallons plus the 16,000,000,000 gallons, above which is the actual amount necessary for the city after deducting free water, had been metered and paid for at the reduced rate of 65 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, instead of the present price of $1, the receipts would have been $4,910,337, or over $476,000 more than it actually was. This would permit the bureau to increase its expenses $58,000 a year and have enough left to pay 3 per cent. on over $14,000,000.

Of the amount of money collected in 1897, $2,438,475 was from the 16,000,000,000 gallons which passed through meters and $1,851,754 from over 68,000,000,000 gallons not metered, allowing for water not charged for. It is possible that those having meters may think this is not quite equitable.

The leaks and useless waste of water are mainly, if not almost entirely, after it enters the service pipe of the house, and not so much in the mains as it has been attempted to demonstrate. Gen. Collis's residence, I belive from my experience, is a conservative example of a great majority of the houses in the city. And besides, in places where the change has been made and all service pipes metered, the saving has actually been much larger than the above. I firmly believe that 50 per cent. waste at the present time is conservative.

Or our good people might consider the plan of allowing each dwelling house a certain amount of water free, based upon so much per capita per year, and charge for all in excess of that amount. This would not be any deprivation to the poor. Of course the rate could not be reduced as much as above suggested.

COLUMBUS O. JOHNSON,
Ex-Water Register of New York City.
New York, Dec. 18, 1899.

THE ARCH IN UNION SQUARE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the suggestions in regard to the permanent site of the Dewey arch that have been made in your paper, I have not noticed any that spoke of Union Square as a suitable one. If the arch, with its approaches, were placed in the centre of the park space with a driveway cut through from Fourteenth to Seventeenth Street, it would have an artistic setting of greenery around, a suitable space on every side, and it would not be dwarfed by any buildings near it.

It is patent to all by this time that the arch cannot remain in its present situation. Apart from the great detraction to its beauty and proportions from the close proximity of large hotels, its outlying groups of columns are exceedingly in the way of the great pressure of traffic surging about the pedestals. The protest against the intrusion of obstacles at this very crowded crossing of three different currents of travel is to be seen by the gaping rents, wounds, and abrasions of all sizes and shapes on the bases of the groups.

The injuries would be just as frequent if the obstructions were of marble instead of wood and plaster. This is a serious aspect of the case which should be well looked into before the final decision is made as to the ultimate destination of what should be a lasting and perfect adornment of our city.

New York, Dec. 15, 1899. F. C.

RECENT DAYLIGHT ROBBERIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seeing an article in your to-day's issue of another robbery in broad daylight, in view of its frequency I am led to write you concerning what I think was an attempt at robbery of myself, on Park Row, about 100 feet south of your building. I had just left a café, where I get my lunch, and walked straight along from there near the gutter side of the street, intending to go to the Nassau Bank, on Beekman Street. I had not proceeded more than 100 feet when, before I knew it, a big strapping fellow stood close to my left side, and I thought he had made a mistake in the person and was about to apologize, when, to my surprise, he said, "What are you zigzagging about?"

I said I had been walking straight along, and hadn't zig-zagged and hadn't touched a person. I argued with him, but he didn't attempt any explanation of his extraordinary conduct. Just then, while we were arguing, a police officer appeared right behind us. I related the circumstances to him, but he said, "Why do you want to argue with him?" In the meantime the fellow was walking away, and I told the officer I thought he was a thief, and that he probably wanted to get into a row with me and with the aid of some confederate rob me, but the officer made no reply, nor even suggested the making of a complaint.

I believe the fellow was a thief, and I shall keep a sharp lookout for him. I merely write this, if you desire to publish it, as a warning to people to be on their guard, in view of the many recent daylight robberies in the streets and on elevated railroad stations. H. F. LIPPOLD.

New York, Dec. 18 1899.

PROVING THE ROBERTS CASE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is not the action of the House of Representatives in assuming the burden of proof in the Roberts case an error? Mr. Roberts refuses to admit or deny anything, but stands on what he calls his Constitutional rights, and leaves the committee to prove their case, as if they were conducting a criminal prosecution, and the committee submits to his dictation and undertakes to do so. Is this right?

Our law carefully protects every individual in the enjoyment of his rights to life and liberty. One accused of crime is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty. He cannot be punished until his guilt has been judicially established by competent evidence and beyond reasonable doubt. But clearly this has no application to the Roberts case. He is not on trial. This proceeding does not aim to deprive him of any natural right. It does not present a case in which the law throws around the accused the aegis of its protection.

On the contrary, Roberts is himself the mover. He demands admittance to a constituted assem of our lawmakers, and the burden of lies upon him to establish his right to admittance. As in the case of every other Representative, this right is challenged at the outset. He accepts this challenge, and meets it by producing the certificate of his election in due form, under the seal of his State and bearing the signatures of the proper State officers. His right is then challenged again on the ground that he is a lawbreaker, by living in concubinage, in violation of the Constitution and law of Utah, and of the solemn compact made by the Territory of Utah and binding upon all her citizens, with the United States, as a condition precedent to her admission to the Union as a State.

This challenge also he must meet. He can do this in either of two ways. He may contend that such act does not disqualify him—or, either waiving or reserving this contention, he may deny the truth of the charge. Then, as in the first case, the burden of proof rests upon him. It is his business to make his denial good, just as it was his business to file the certificate of his election. The facts are necessarily within his knowledge. If he is innocent, it is his duty to place the facts establishing his innocence fully before the House, to verify them by his solemn oath, and to submit to whatever examination the House may direct, with a view to unearthing any deception, and his refusal to do this must be taken as an admission of guilt. His demand that the committee shall prove the truth of the charge or else that he be admitted to his seat would seem to be one that cannot be sustained.

CHARLES T. PORTER.

Montclair, N. J., Dec. 18, 1899.

Rules for Democratic Success.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please grant space for the views of a veteran Democrat. First, an ardent prayer that Mr. Bryan be not the Presidential nominee, since defeat would be as sure as the succession of the seasons; second, absolute free trade, as free as inter-State; third, one standard, gold, wherewith to measure values; fourth, maintenance of the National bank system; fifth, a just reform of the pension laws; sixth, enlargement of the National domain, by peaceable acquisition. These are radical views, but their adoption, besides other necessary declarations fathered by the party, would advance it well on the way to success.

GIBSON BOWER, M. D.

Myerstown, Penn., Dec. 12, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Just Like the Rest of Them.

He—What a pretty girl! She looks sweet enough to eat.

She—Of course; and that's just what she does three or four times daily.—Chicago News.

Dull Witted.

Borrowell—I can't imagine what you see in Smithkins. He's so very dull.

Wigwag—He's sharp enough to cut you.—Philadelphia Record.

As He Viewed It.

Common Person—Have you ever met the talented Miss Bung?

Great Author—No, never. The talented Miss Bung has met me several times, however.—Chicago Record.

The Financier in Chicago.

Little Willie—Pa, is a financier a man who can make lots of money?

Pa—No; a financier is a man who can owe lots of money—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Other Boy Wants His Turn.

"Pa," said the small boy, his eyes looking longingly at the new mechanical top, "you've showed me how to work it now for an hour. Let me try."—Philadelphia North American.

THE FIRST YEAR.

From The Chicago Record.

The year is nearly gone, my child—
Your only year, or, rather,
Four months have passed since first you smiled
Upon your blushing father.
The nurse scoffs at my unctuous claim
That you in infant frolic
Grinned at your dad; she vows that same
Grin meant a touch of colic.

When babes are new, so I am told,
Life bores them out of measure;
I know some "babies" gray and old
Who don't find life all pleasure.
You were a solemn little chap
When we became acquainted;
I dubbed you saint and watched you nap—
You're not as fair as painted.

What lonely nights we walked the floor!
'Twas I did all the walking.
And how you bawled! and how I swore—
And set the neighbors talking!
No doubt your voice will ring, some day,
Full elojuent and pure;
But don't be so ambitious, pray,
While yet so immature.

Still, darling infant, you are fair,
Though ofttimes passing doleful;
You look a cherub lying there,
With eyes so big and soulful.
If chance we spank your nether parts
And often seem to flout you—
Why, brightest jewel of our hearts,
We couldn't do without you!

GERMAN PRESS AND POLITICS.

Prussian Ministers for the First Time Reply Through Newspapers to Attacks Made Upon Them.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The sharp attacks made of late upon imperial and Prussian Ministers seem to be bringing about a change in political customs, as the Ministers are replying through the newspapers to their assailants. Only a few days ago Dr. von Miquel answered, over his own signature, the charge that he was the Prussian Minister responsible for the dismissal of the Landrathe, who had voted against the Canal bill. To-day's sensation is Prince Hohenlohe's reply to his critics through a semi-official article in the Norddeutsohe Allegemeine Zeitung. This is interpreted as showing that very dark intrigues are brewing behind the scenes if such extraordinary steps are necessary.

The Imperial Chancellor's article has not satisfied the press. The Agrarian organs especially declare that the writer has not rendered a service to Prince Hohenlohe. The Kreuz Zeitung commends the calm tone of the article, but does not comment further. The Liberals are vexed because the Chancellor has minimized his liberalism in order to appease the Conservatives.

All signs indicate a sharp fight in the Prussian Diet, which assembles Jan. 9, against Prince Hohenlohe, whom the Conservatives are determined to oust. Count Hohenthal, a member of the Prussian House of Lords, writes to the Kreuz Zeitung indicating the intention of the Conservatives to bring up the question of the constitutionality of disciplining Government officials who voted against the Canal bill.

The Centrist organs charge the Conservatives with hypocrisy in attacking Prince Hohenlohe, inasmuch as they know that the disciplining—so the Centrist organs assert—was Emperor William's personal act.

The Agrarians are becoming more outspoken than ever against the Government in demanding increased protection for agricultural products. An Agrarian organ serves formal notice to-day upon the manufacturers in the following terms:

"We shall not let industry march over our dead bodies. If the agrarian duties are not to be increased, then we shall demand free trade in manufactured articles."

HAITIANS FEAR GERMANY.

Arrival of a Warship at Port au Prince Causes Alarm—The United States May Be Appealed To.

PORT AU PRINCE, Dec. 8.—The German warship Nixe entered this port yesterday, coming from Puerto Plata, in the neighboring republic of Santo Domingo. The Nixe, which has a crew of 350 sailors and marines, mounts seventeen guns, and is commanded by Capt. von Basse, saluted the Haitian flag. The salute was returned by the forts of St. Clair and Crete-a-Pierrot.

The arrival of the Nixe caused general commotion among the population, owing to the fact that it occurred on the day before the anniversary of the threatened bombardment of Port au Prince by the Germans two years ago, at the time of the Luders affair, and the people feared that the Nixe had been sent here to enforce the immediate settlement of another dispute, in which a German resident of this city named Tippenhauer is interested.

It is quite possible that the unexpected arrival of the foreign warship has no relation to the dispute in question, which is purely a civil lawsuit between Tippenhauer and a man named Reimens. But, according to the suppositions freely expressed by Haitian patriots since the anchoring of the Nixe, it may result eventually in an international question of the most important character. They recall the fact that the claim, or "reclamation," presented some time ago by the German Minister, Dr. Michahelles, apropos of the refusal of the civil tribunal of Port au Prince to pronounce a sentence in the Tippenhauer-Reimens affair, is still pending. Dr. Michahelles, it is said, maintains that the Tribunal had no right to declare itself incompenent, and he asserts that if Haitian Judges refuse to occupy themselves with the affairs of parties amenable to their jurisdiction, a kind of special court should be established at the Legation to pronounce upon lawsuits which may hereafter originate between subjects of Germany residing in Haiti.

It is pointed out, however, that such action would result in reducing the country to the system of the famous "capitulations," as practiced in the Levant and other parts of the Ottoman Empire; and, it is further asserted, this would also be imposing a humiliation upon the republic, which, it is declared, is numbered among the civilized nations, and which has proved itself to be worthy of occupying a rank among them. It would, the patriots declare, amount as well to a judicial violation of the Monroe doctrine, about which, they confidently add, the United States would surely have something to say. They recall the numerous evidences of friendly feeling given to them by the latter country, and also the frequent proofs of deference that Haiti has shown toward America, notably last Summer, when the Government of President Sam granted the request of United States Minister Powell for magnanimous treatment of some Haitian conspirators.

The principal reason which has caused the people of Port-au-Prince to connect the arrival of the Nixe with the case of Tippenhauer, who has been employed as a civil engineer by the Government of Haiti, is the remembrance of his attitude at the time of the Luders affair. This was a case of greater importance than the present one, with which the Executive power of the republic has nothing to do. Luders was imprisoned for several days, in spite of the demand of Count Schwerin, the then German Minister at Port-au-Prince, without being brought to court. Finally two schooships of the German Navy, which were cruising in West Indian waters, received orders to proceed to Haiti. When Commandant Thiele dropped anchor in the harbor of Port-au-Prince, Dec. 6, 1897, the whole population became extremely agitated, fearing disastrous consequences. An ultimatum was sent to the Haitian authorities with the notification that only a few hours would be granted to the Government for its acceptance, and the German guns were trained on the city. At 1 P. M., when the time limit expired, and when everybody expected to hear the alarm gun, the signal of resistance, the two colored flags of Haiti flying on the mast surmounting the National palace were seen to be replaced by the white flag of surrender. Complete satisfaction was given to the Germans, and an indemnity was paid to Luders.

The surrender was due, in great part, to the entreaties of the foreign Ministers. But though it was honorable, resistance being practically impossible, Haitian patriots have not forgotten that "Black Day" of December. This is why they consider that it is now time and compel an instant settlement of the Tippenhauer case that the Nixe has arrived, with her seventeen guns, at their capital, on the anniversary of that memorable day in 1897.

The Wheat Harvest in Victoria.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 21.—The Argus of this city publishes a forecast of the wheat harvest of this colony in which it says that the average yield is 9.37 bushels an acre, and that the exportable surplus is 13,000,000 bushels.

In 1898 the produce of wheat an acre in Victoria was 6.38 bushels; in 1897, 4.49 bushels; in 1896, 4.01 bushels; in 1895, 8.38 bushels, and in 1894, 10.38 bushels.

Good Cereal Crop in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—The Central Agricultural Bureau has published a report showing an increase of 20 per cent. in Winter cereals over 1898, and an increase of 17 per cent. upon the average of the last five years.

Minister Straus Coming Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 21.—United States Minister Straus, taking advantage of a short leave of absence, left here yesterday for Italy. He expects to remain some time in Florence and Rome, and to sail Feb. 3 on the Columbia for New York. The Columbia is due to arrive at that port Feb. 13.

Guatemalan Revolt a Failure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The attempt at revolution in Guatemala has come to an end according to advices to the State Department from United States Minister Hunter. He cables that on Dec. 14 the rebels seized the town of Tacona, near the Mexican boundary. The Government troops soon surrounded the place and captured nearly all of the insurgents, bringing the revolution to a sudden termination.

New South Wales Treasury

GEN. WOOD TAKES OFFICE

Accepts at Once the Resignations of Cabinet Members.

CUBANS WELCOME HIS REGIME

Belief Expressed that No New Governor Will Be Appointed for the Province of Santiago—Other Changes.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—Major Gen. Wood formally took charge of the Governor General's offices at 9 o'clock this morning. His first act was to accept the resignation of the members of the Advisory Cabinet of Gen. Brooke. These officials, after considering the question overnight, had decided to insist upon retiring. Their decision meets with public approval. Almost without exception they had rendered themselves particularly obnoxious to a majority of the Cubans.

One prominent Cuban General said to-day: "The only chance Gen. Brooke's secretaries have, if they wish to rehabilitate themselves in the eyes of their countrymen, is to resign and thus, for a time, bring forgetfulness."

The same General, discussing Gen. Brooke's farewell proclamation, said: "The proclamation was ill-advised. Cuba is bound, in the course of time, with food and without war, to arrive at a state of comparative comfort. No man has a right to regard himself as the sole cause of such improvements. As a matter of fact, under Gen. Brooke's administration the military authorities frequently overrode the civil, and there is less civil government now than before the courts, they are the same corrupt organizations, and are virtually unchanged in any important particular. All this, in my opinion, most Cubans will attribute to the bad advice given Gen. Brooke by his secretaries."

The cause contributing Gen. Brooke's withdrawal with Gen. Wood's advent, says: "Gen. Brooke's proclamation was unfortunate, as it contained errors. Gen. Wood, although promising nothing, speaks volumes by his quiet, democratic manner of taking charge of affairs. He has capuvated every one."

Gen. Chaffee is receiving numerous congratulations upon his appointment to the rank of Brigadier General in the regular army. It is believed here that the post of Chief of Staff will be abolished, and that Gen. Chaffee will succeed Gen. Wilson as Governor of the Department of Matanzas-Santa Clara, or will remain in the Department of Havana-Pinar del Rio, Gen. Ludlow succeeding Gen. Wilson.

It is also believed that no Governor will be appointed for the Santiago Department, but that an experiment in civil Government on a much broader scale than ever before will be initiated there, Governor General Wood having supervision of the experiment from Havana.

Gen. Wood this afternoon visited the prison and the penitentiary, and seemed much interested, although he declined to comment upon the experience. He was accompanied by Gen. Ludlow and Gen. Chaffee.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. BROOKE.

He May Remain for a Time in the South for His Health.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—When Major Gen. Brooke was relieved from duty in command of the Division of Cuba, he was instructed to proceed to Washington and report to the Adjutant General for further orders of the Secretary of War. As a result of correspondence between Gen. Brooke and Secretary Root, the former has been authorized to suit his own convenience in the execution of his orders, the idea being to allow him to make the trip from Havana to Washington by easy stages.

Gen. Brooke has been in a tropical climate for nearly two years, and as he is nearly sixty-four years old it has been deemed best for the protection of his health to permit him to accustom himself gradually to the Winter climate of this country by short stops before coming to Washington. It is therefore likely that he will not reach this city much before Feb. 1.

It is said at the War Department that Gen. Brooke's future assignment to duty will depend mainly upon his own wishes. He can have his old command, the Department of the Lakes, at Chicago, if he wishes it. That command will become vacant next month by the retirement of Gen. Anderson, the incumbent.

DEATH OF JEAN LAMOUREUX.

Celebrated Musical Director Succumbs to Sudden Illness.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—M. Jean Lamoureux, the celebrated musical conductor, died to-day after a two days' illness.

Lamoureux was born in Bordeaux of poor parents in 1834, and at the age of twelve played the violin at the Grand Theatre in that city. Two years later he went to Paris and studied under Girard and Chauvet at the Conservatoire. Afterward he became one of the orchestra at the Church of La Trinite, and in 1854 gained the first prize at the Conservatoire for violin playing.

Until 1872 Lamoureaux was the second chef d'orchestre at the Conservatoire concerts, and alos played in a string quartet with Colonne, Adam, and Regnault. In 1873 he organized the Société de Harmonie Sacrée, and in 1875 this orchestra society performed the "Messiah" for the first time in Paris, also giving performances of other oratorios of Handel and Bach. In 1876 Lamoureux was appointed assistant director of the Paris Grand Opera, and from 1878 to 1881 he was director.

The Lamoureux Orchestra was founded in 1881, the year following that in which its organizer was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor. The concerts created a furore in Paris, and, indeed, became famous throughout the musical world. The director tried first to introduce Wagner in Paris in 1887, but, in spite of the fame of his orchestra, the attempt was an utter failure. However, he tried and tried again, and in 1891 the grudging French people admitted that Wagner was a great composer. In 1896 and 1897 Lamoureux and his orchestra visited London, scoring tremendous successes each time. In the former year he gave up the direction of the orchestra in Paris.

CLEAR OF MURDER, NEGRO SANG.

George Washington Johnson, the "Whistling Coon," was acquitted yesterday on the charge of murder, which had been brought against him in Part IV. of General Sessions. At the announcement of the verdict there was a demonstration of joy in the court, which was suppressed with difficulty. Several persons ran up to Johnson and grasped him by the hand, and he was taken away singing and whistling by a party of friends to dinner at a hotel.

Johnson was accused of murdering his common-law wife, Ruskin Stewart, on Oct. 12. When his counsel applied for a dismissal of the case, Assistant District Attorney Cowan said that he abandoned it, and Judge Newburger directed the jury to acquit the prisoner.

The courtroom was crowded by friends of the "Whistling Coon." The expenses of his defense were paid by a subscription started by Victor Emerson of a phonograph company, by which Johnson had been employed.

MRS. ASTOR'S DINNER.

Mrs. Astor gave last evening at her residence, 842 Fifth Avenue, her first large formal dinner of the season. The dinner was served with all the elaborateness and attention to detail which marks a dinner given in the Astor mansion. The service of gold plate was used, and the decorations of the table were entirely of American Beauty roses, and clusters of these flowers were placed in the vases in the drawing rooms and hall.

The guests were Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. D. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. John Monroe of Paris, Gen. Lloyd Bryce and Mrs. Bryce, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., Mrs. d'Hauteville, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Miss Alice Blight, Miss Anna Bands, and Messrs. J. R. Roosevelt, Morton, J. F. D. Lanier, A. de Navarro, Eliot Gregory, Baron Oppenheim, and Comte de Kergolay.

Mrs. Astor will give another dinner in about a fortnight from now and will probably give her annual ball during the last week in January or the first week in February.

THE MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

First Concert of the Season at Carnegie Hall Last Night.

The Musical Art Society gave the first concert of its seventh season at Carnegie Hall last night. The entertainments of this organization have a strong social backing which makes their pecuniary success a matter beyond doubt. Their artistic character has long been an established fact, and one goes to these concerts with the expectation that he will there hear music to which he can listen with more than ordinary satisfaction. The mission of the society in the preservation of a public knowledge of the best works of the early church composers is one that commands the hearty sympathy of those who have the best interests of music at heart, and it is perhaps due to this that the concerts have the support of the truly musical, as well as of those to whom music is a mere diversion.

The purity of sacred music was never in greater danger than it is now, and the Roman Church is in the midst of one of its periodical battles against the pernicious influence of the meretricious and flimsy stuff which music publishers pour out and which even some great composers have not hesitated to write. Few people are in the way of hearing what church music of the highest type can be, and the concerts of the Musical Art Society, while they are not devoted entirely to the performance of this sort of music, afford the only opportunities that the general hearer obtains for hearing the masterpieces of the writers of the pure church compositions. Last night's concert was not so generous in its presentation of this kind of music as the sincerest well wishers of the society would have liked to see it. There was too much of the modern, too much of the mere song, and a good deal too much of the soloist.

No doubt this was all very entertaining to the public, but it was aside from the high and beautiful purpose for which the society was founded. It would be a thousand pities were the Musical Art Society to develop into a simple body of part singers, a madrigal and glee club. The delightful field of the old church music is not yet exhausted. However, it may be said that the programme of the second concert, which is announced, contains more of the music of the richest period of the Roman Church, and, therefore, we may possess our souls in patience.

The programme last night was as follows: A short mass by Palestrina, the old hymn, "Adeste Fideles," arranged by Henry Holden Huss; Verdi's "Ave Maria," three songs for solo voice, by Brahms; four German folk songs for solo and chorus, Walter Damrosch's two motets on Elizabeth Browning's "The Virgin Mary and the Child Jesus," Peter Cornelius's "Trost in Thränen," and "Wings of a Dove," and "Hey, Nonino," by Howard Brockway. The solo singer was Mr. David Bispham. The Verdi composition is one of the productions of the old age of the Italian master. It would probably amaze some of the operagoers who never hear any other music but that sung in the Metropolitan. It is not at all like the master's operatic writing, but is the product of his intense admiration for Palestrina.

The composition is founded upon a curious scale, which the composer calls "Scala Enigmatica," and which is used as a cantus firmus for a piece of masterly counterpoint. Each of the four voices intones the scale in turn, starting with the bass, while the other three weave around it a web of wonderfully beautiful harmonies. The general result is a fine embodiment of religious feeling in the style of the Palestrina period. It is a genuine delight to hear such music as this and from the pen of one whom the world takes pleasure in honoring for the production of matter of a far different sort. The arrangement of the "Adeste Fideles" proved to be one of those musicianly things which Mr. Huss does so often. His employment of modern and modified harmonies in contrast to one another was admirable both in conception and in effect. The arrangement was heartily applauded, as it deserved to be.

The shoot mass of Palestrina is not one of its composer's most striking works, and it suffered last night from an uncertainty of intonation which is indeed rare in the singing of the Musical Art Choir. Mr. Bispham, not to be outdone by the choral body, sang off the key in the first of his Brahms songs, a composition well fitted to test the accuracy of one's ear. He was more happy in the delivery of the folk songs, which are in a style thoroughly congenial to him. Mr. Damrosch's motets were produced by him at a concert of his own works last Spring, and were then sufficiently discussed in this place.

OPERA FOR TO-NIGHT CHANGED.

"Tannhauser" Gives Way to "Le Nozze di Figaro."

The colds contracted in Boston by some of Maurice Grau's artists make it impossible for the sufferers to assume rôles in operas in which they have been announced to appear. The victims are M. Van Dyck, Mlle. Ternnina, and M. Dippel. As a result of their indisposition Mr. Grau has been compelled to withdraw the opera of "Tannhauser," announced for to-night, and substitute "Le Nozze di Figaro."

In the opera to be presented Mme. Eames, Clementine de Vere, Zelie de Lussan, MM. Edouard de Reszke, Pringle, Dufriche, Vannni, Maestri, and Campanari will sing the principal rôles.

At the performance of "Faust" to be given to-morrow afternoon M. Plançon will sing Mephistopheles in place of Edouard de Reszke.

Boston Theatre for a Music Hall.

Hurtig & Seamon, theatrical managers, have leased the Columbia Theatre in Boston, which was recently given up by George W. Lederer, and will open a music hall attraction Jan. 15. They have the only music hall license granted in Boston and announce that they will present first-class attractions. The house will be known as the New Columbia Music Hall. Among the stars engaged for the opening are Fay Templeton, Minnie Seligman, and Pauline Hall.

Mansfield Revives "Prince Karl."

At the Garden Theatre last night Mr. Richard Mansfield presented a revival of A. G. Gunter's comedy, "Prince Karl." From the manner in which the play was received last evening it still retains no small proportion of its former popularity. Mr. Mansfield's performance of Karl von Ahmein possessed all of its old-time charm. To-night Octave Feuillet's drama, "A Parisian Romance," will be given.

The Pope's Pictures for a Charity.

Arrangements have been completed by J. Wesley Rosenquest and George H. Brennan for exhibitions of the moving pictures of His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., at the Fourteenth Street Theatre on Sunday afternoon and evening, Dec. 31. These are the original pictures which were taken at the Vatican, and the two exhibitoins will be in aid of a Catholic Church charity.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Pearsall—Rossiter.

Miss Anna Belle Rossiter and Richard Franklin Pearsall of the old Long Island family of Pearsalls were married at noon yesterday in St. Ann's Church, on the Heights, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop, rector of the church. The bride wore a traveling costume of castor-colored broadcloth, with trimming of white satin.

Thirty Locomotives for the Reading.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—The officials of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company to-day announced that the company has placed with the Baldwin Locomotive Company of this city an order for the building of thirty locomotives. The engines are to be delivered in the Spring and early Summer. The orders call for ten heavy freight, ten fast freight, and ten heavy passenger locomotives.

Pay of Employes Increased.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's Directors on Tuesday a graded system of advance in wages of employes was decided upon whereby men who have been in the employ of the company for a fixed time will receive a small per diem increase. This will be further increased as the term of service lengthens.

Deroulede No Longer a Deputy.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The Minister of Justice, M. Monis, to-day formally notified M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, of the condemnation yesterday of M. Deroulède to two years' imprisonment on the charge of libeling Senators. M. Déroulède's seat in the Chamber of Deputies is thus made vacant.

Lipton Now a Commodore.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Sir Thomas Lipton has been unanimously elected Rear Commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club.

Albany Line Steamers End Trips.

The Albany Evening Line steamers Drew and Dean Richmond, have discontinued their trips for the season.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The fine weather of yesterday was hailed with delight by the Christmas shoppers, who, with the festival now so near at hand, find the time all too short for their purchases. The Avenue was less crowded than usual on a fine early Winter day for the reason that society itself had gone shopping and could be found on Sixth Avenue, Broadway, and the east and west side shopping streets. West Twenty-third Street, in particular, was a jam of handsome carriages all the afternoon, and as darkness came on earlier than it will again for another year, yesterday being the shortest day of the year, the crowd and confusion in this and the adjacent shopping streets from 5 to 7 o'clock was very great.

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The guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould at their house party and entertainment at Lakewood, the story of which is told in another column, went on a special train on the Jersey Central Road at early afternoon, and the presence of so many handsome carriages down town taking these guests to the ferry made something of an excitement. The festivities at Georgian Court did not close with last night's theatricals, but will be continued to-day and to-morrow, and the theatricals of last night will be repeated this evening. To-day, if the weather is good, will be devoted by Mr. and Mrs. Gould and their guests to outdoor sports, riding, driving, and golfing, and the swimming pool and racquet courts of the new Casino will be tried by the men guests.

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This Gould house party is a significant event to New York society. It means that the Gould family are at last accepted by the socially "elect." It is now some four or five years since Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, under the favoring wing of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, made their first entrée into fashionable New York social life. Soon after occurred the marriage of Miss Anna Gould to the Count Castellane, and it was then thought that Mr. and Mrs. Gould would be accepted by the leaders. Mrs. Stevens' death the next year, and the seeming lack of desire on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Gould to take advantage of the introduction they had gained followed by their virtual retirement from New York to Lakewood, which was influenced by the heavy taxation to which Mr. Gould was subjected in this city, seemed to have brought their social career, as far as New York was concerned, to a termination. There were symptoms last Summer, of a renewed inclination on the part of Mrs. Gould at least, to take up her place in fashionable society where she had left it some years ago. With the curious conditions under which the Winter season opened, the mourning of the Vanderbilts, Goelets, and other prominent families, the gradual retirement of Mrs. Astor, Sr., from society, and the announced departure of Mrs. Astor, Jr., for Europe soon after the New Year, the rumor spread, as was natural from the times being propitious, that this was to be a Gould Winter. The ultra-fashionable set, ever eager for novelty, and to welcome new and wealthy entertainers, hoped and prayed that this rumor might be correct.

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Mrs. Gould, however, appeared only once at the Horse Show, the Edwin Goulds were absent from the Garden on account of the illness of a child, and the Howard Goulds have as yet made no effort looking toward fashionable recognition. Suddenly appeared the announcement of last night's entertainment at Georgian Court, Lakewood—the invitations sent out by Mr. and Mrs. Gould, mostly to members of the very smart set, were eagerly accepted, and the story in another column of last night's affair tells how finally New York society went to the Goulds and has placed them among its leaders. It is an interesting and significant chapter in New York's social annals.

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Dr. Octavius A. White and Mrs. White (Miss Chanler) have issued invitations for two young people's dances to be given at their residence, 1,011 Madison Avenue. The first of these dances, which will take place on Saturday, Dec. 30, will be given to the Misses Alexandra Helen and Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens, their two youngest grandchildren, and the guests will be children of their own age, from twelve to fourteen years. The second dance will be given on New Year's evening, Jan. 1, and will be for Dr. and Mrs. White's eldest granddaughter, Miss Helen White Stevens, whose mother, formerly Miss Helen Stevens, is now Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn. Miss Stevens will make her début next year, and her guests on New Year's evening will be young men and women of her own age who are also to come out next year. The parents of many of the young people invited to these dances, and also many other New Yorkers of middle age, recall as if it were yesterday the dances and dinners which marked the débuts of Mrs. Ledyard Stevens and Mrs. Mostyn, who were the Misses Bettina and Helen White, and the open-handed hospitality which Dr. White and Mrs. White dispensed in those days in their old home, 222 Second Avenue, only then passing as a fashionable locality.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., with her sons Alfred and Reginald and her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, will spend Christmas at their home, 1 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will spend Christmas at their residence, the old Whitney house, 2 West Fifty-seventh Street. Dr. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb and family are now at Shelburne Farms, Vt., having returned to the city on Tuesday last from Biltmore, as previously announced in this column, and leaving that evening for Shelburne, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly left on the afternoon train yesterday on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Biltmore, where they are to spend the Christmas holiday with Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt.

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Mr. Antonio de Navarro, who married Miss Mary Anderson, arrived yesterday on the Teutonic. He expects to remain here over the holidays at the residence of his father, Mr. Joseph de Navarro, 13 West Forty-sixth Street. Mr. de Navarro, it is said, will combine business with pleasure during his brief stay here.

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The first of the Cinderella dances, which should not be confounded with the dances known as "Les Cendrillons," the latter being managed and patronized by others than those connected with the former dances, took place at Sherry's last night. Mrs. Cadwallader Jones, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Henry E. Howland, and Mrs. Beverly Robinson received the guests, who for the most part were the younger men and women in society. The cotillion was led by Mr. Alexander Hadden, dancing with Miss Mildred Stokes. The guests began to arrive about 9 o'clock and the dance, according to its name, closed at midnight. The patronesses of the Cinderella dances, most of whom were present last night, are Mesdames Charles T. Barney, John S. Barnes, Charles C. Beaman, Prescott Hall Butler, Frances H. Cabot, George C. Clark, R. James Cross, Eugene Delano, Frederic J. de Peyster Henry A. Du Pont, James Clifton Edgar, Walter F. Gurnee, Jr., J. Montgomery Hare, Henry E. Howland, Alfred H. Hoyt, Henry R. Hoyt, Brayton Ives, Cadwallader Jones, Jacob W. Miller, J. Pierpont Morgan, Junius L. Morgan, John G. Neeser, Alfred Pell, Charles Phelps, Nathaniel Thayer Robb, Julian W. Robbins, Philip J. Sands, Anson Phelps Stokes, James A. Scrymser, J. Kennedy Tod, Stephen Van Rensselaer, and Stanford White. Among the dancers were the Misses Gurnee, Edith and Julia Clark, Pauline Robinson, the Misses Sands, Miss Charlotte Barnes, the Misses Miller, the Misses Delafield, the Misses de Peyster, Miss Ives, Miss Morgan, the Misses Neeser, Miss Pell, Miss Parsons, Miss Du Pont, Miss Jones, Miss Barney, Miss Beaman, the Misses Bowers, Miss Robb, Miss Ethel Stebbins, Miss Grace Henop, Miss Butler, the Misses Peabody, Miss Huntington, and Messrs. Atterbury, Barnes, Montgomery, Hare, Neeser, Robb, Sands, Stokes, Benkard, Goelet, Gallatin, de Peyster, Robbins, Satterlee, and Stokes.

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To-day has the smallest social calendar for three weeks past, and there is really nothing going on, with the exception of a few dinners and some "at homes," and of course the opera, where "Tannhauser" will be sung, and where several well-known women who have not appeared will make, as it were, their first operatic débuts. The dullness of to-day is due to the nearness of Christmas, for people are too much occupied in arranging for their Christmas festivities and securing their gifts to have any time for ordinary social entertainment. The theatres, as usual, are suffering, and only the opera, which as yet is a novelty, seems to have sufficient influence to take the nearness of the gay world away from their Christmas preparations. To-morrow for the first time in weeks past there will be no coming out receptions, and the day will be devoted to preparations for Christmas.

READS POLITICIANS' MINDS.

Friend of Register Fromme Visits the Democratic Club and Mystifies the Members.

If there is one thing more than another that a member of the Democratic Club cares to guard from his fellow-clubmen, it is what is going on in his mind, for no matter what he may think, no matter how disappointed he may feel at not having an office, he wears a happy smile and outwardly shows no traces of despondency. Up to Wednesday every member felt that he could safely think what he wanted, so long as he did not express his thoughts in words, but that confidence is gone now, and all because of Register Fromme's latest fad, telepathy.

The Register has a friend—he is not a professional seer—who is a mind reader, and on Wednesday night he took him to the club. One of the members, a city employe, who has always been a skeptic, was sitting in the parlor trying to think of suitable Christmas presents for the members of his household when Register Fromme and his friend Mr. Reese appeared.

Then began an exhibition that made the city employe's rather sparse hair stand on end. The Register's friend told him what he had in mind; told him he intended to give his son an order for a suit; told him the date of his birth, the street in which he was born, and how much money he had in his pocket. The last revelation was a poser, and the city employe soon had Park Commissioner Clausen, Deputy Clerk Nicholas Hayes, Edward Carroll, D. A. Newmark of Chicago, Commissioner of Corrections Lantry, and a number of others before the mind reader.

Commissioner Clausen was told to go into another room and write down the date of his birth, his birthplace, his mother's name, the place where he began work, and half a dozen other things. He was also told to write two questions. He did as directed and then returned to the room. Mr. Fromme's friend immediately pointed to his left trousers' pocket and said: "You have there the question, 'What is the next vessel to leave Manila?' And in the top vest pocket you have a slip of paper bearing the date of your birth, which is '——.'"

The answers were correct, and Commissioner Clausen, who had at first ridiculed the idea, looked puzzled. He declared that there was some trick, and suggested that his pedigree was well known and could easily have been memorized, but when he was asked to explain how the question about the vessel leaving Manilla could have been divined, he became thoughtful and walked away.

Mr. Hayes, when called upon to go through the seance, said that he had seen enough and refused positively to have anything to do with the mind reader. At least a dozen members were before the mind reader, but Andrew Freedman, John F. Carroll, Corporation Counsel Whalen, and Charities Commissioner Keller, who have thoughts that they care to keep to themselves, kept out of Mr. Reese's way.

MAN AND CRAFT BURNED.

Big Fire on the River Front—The Niagara Moored Near.

Two thousand bales of hay, two thousand bales of straw, two barges, and a lighter were burned at an early hour yesterday morning at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, and Robert Tierman, a homeless man who slept on the Harvest Queen, one of the barges, was burned.

The fire started on board the Harvest Queen, owned by Slingland & Co. of Coeyman's, and the flames from the hay on board this barge spread rapidly to the straw on the barge Andrew M. Church, owned at Esperance, N. Y., and to the lighter, W. E. Smallman, loaded with lumber, and also owned by Slingland & Co. All three boats were sunk after their cargoes had been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

Patrolman McDonald of the West Thirty-seventh Street station discovered the fire on the Harvest Queen and blew his whistle as loud as possible, waking up Capt. Joseph B. Feine and his wife and daughter, who were sleeping on board the barge. The whistle also awoke Capt. Gus Hackenham and his hands on the Andrew M. Church. It is supposed that everybody on board both boats escaped, but Tierman was stowed away on a bale of hay and did not hear the warning whistle of the policeman.

A fireboat and several engines responded to an alarm turned in by the policeman and the flames were kept away from many surrounding craft.

Howard Gould's yacht Niagara, which was lying near the scene of the fire, prepared to steam into the river, but on account of the quick work of the firemen in preventing the spreading of the flames in her direction this was unnecessary.

COL. GILLMORE APPOINTED.

Named Department Commander of Spanish-American War Veterans.

LANCASTER, Penn., Dec. 21.—Gen. W. J. Hulings, Commander in Chief of the Spanish-American War Veterans, to-day announced the appointment of Col. Quincy O'M. Gillmore of Trenton, N. J., as Commander of the Department of New Jersey.

Col. Gillmore, who is a graduate of West Point and a retired United States Army officer, commanded the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers during the Spanish-American war and is widely known in army circles. He is at present Military Instructor at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, and Colonel of the Second Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey.

Col. Gillmore will announce his staff in a few days.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Lieut. Col. D. L. Huntington.

Lieut. Col. David L. Huntington, United States Army, retired, died in Rome, Italy, on Wednesday. He was born in Charleston, Mass., in 1834, and served for thirty-six years continuously in the army. He was a graduate of Yale, class of '55, and later at the University of Pennsylvania received his medical education.

At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the regular army and assigned to various places in the West. Later he became Medical Officer on Gen. Grant's staff. He was Medical Director of the Army of the Tennessee, and accompanied Sherman on the march from Atlanta to the sea.

At the close of the war he saw service in the West at different forts, and fought in different engagements with the Indians. In 1870 he was put in charge of the hospital connected with the Soldiers' Home in Washington, and for some time acted in the capacity of Assistant Surgeon General and Acting Surgeon General of the army in that city.

For some years prior to his retirement he was in charge of the Medical Museum in Washington, and edited The Medical Record of the War. He was a delegate to the International Medical Convention held at Moscow, Russia, in 1897, and, after his return to the United States, he was placed on the retired list April 10, 1898. Since that time Lieut. Col. Huntington has lived abroad. He leaves a wife, one son, and one daughter.

Capt. Edward N. Lonan.

Capt. Edward N. Lenan died at Toms River, N. J., on Wednesday. He was seventy-nine years old. At the age of twenty-one he was commander of a vessel. During the civil war he was notably successful in transporting munitions of war by water to the Union armies operating in the far South and Southwest. When Gen. Burnside captured Newberne, N. C., he was appointed harbormaster of the city, holding the position until the close of the war. In 1874 he was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat in a Republican County. In 1870 he was appointed County Superintendent of Schools, which position he held for twenty-five years.

Col. L. P. Milligan.

Col. L. P. Milligan died at his home in Huntington, Ind., yesterday. He was eighty-seven years old. In 1864 he was arrested on the charge of treason and placed in a military prison at Indianapolis. A military commission found him guilty and he was sentenced to be hanged on May 19, 1865. The gallows were erected, but before the execution the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Later the case was presented to the Supreme Court, where James A. Garfield made one of the arguments in Col. Milligan's behalf and the prisoner was released.

William E. McNeal.

William E. McNeal, Mayor of Burlington, N. J., died at his home Wednesday night. He had suffered from locomotor ataxia several months. He was wealthy and was connected with the McNeal Pipe and Foundry Company. Mayor McNeal was fifty-one years old. He was a Democrat and was serving his second term.

Obituary Notes.

YELLOTT DASHIELL DECHERT, formerly a lawyer in this city, died yesterday at the Presbyterian Hospital, where he was taken from Lakewood, N. J., several weeks ago. He was thirty-nine years old, and was born in South America. For many years he lived in Philadelphia, where his uncle, Gen. Dechert, and other relatives reside. He practiced law in this city, but retired two years ago on account of his health. He married Miss Lillian Flanagan, daughter of James Flanagan, a brewer, and sister of Lieut. William L. Flanagan of the Second Battery, New York National Guard. She died a year ago.

SIMON H. RIEGELMANN, an importer and manufacturer of dress trimmings, died suddenly at his residence, 204 West Eighty-fifth Street, Wednesday. He was born in Adelsdorp, Bavaria, fifty-three years ago. At the age of eighteen he came to this country and entered the employ of A. Heineman & Co. Later he became junior partner of the firm of Leschhom & Riegelmann. Since 1897 the business has been conducted under his name. Mr. Riegelmann leaves a wife and two daughters.

WILLIAM H. ARROWSMITH, veterinary surgeon of the Jersey City Fire Department, died at Christ Hospital, that city, yesterday. An operation for an affection of the stomach was performed on Saturday. Dr. Arrowsmith was born in Jersey City, March 22, 1860. After graduating from the American Veterinary College he established the Jersey City Veterinary Hospital, which proved a success from the start. He leaves a wife and three sons.

Dr. WILLIAM CAMP, a prominent physician at Millerton, N. Y., was found dead in his apartments in that place yesterday. He was fifty-seven years of age. Heart disease was the cause of death. He was a brother of Dr. Charles W. Camp of Canaan and of Dr. Samuel Camp of Great Barrington, Mass.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB IN CHICAGO.

Incorporated by Well-Known Men in That City.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The Automobile Club of Chicago has been organized, and articles of incorporation filed at Springfield. The incorporators are J. Ogden Armour, E. Walter Herrick, Samuel Insull, F. K. Pulsifer, and Andrew R. Sheriff.

The new club has for its objects the promotion of the automobile and of social relations among users of the horseless vehicle. From the large and rapidly increasing number of automobiles in use here, the club is expected to be a great success. Among other things, it is proposed to arrange races and tours by means of automobiles.

DR. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS DEAD.

Part Owner of Baldwin Locomotive Works Succumbs to Heart Trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—A telegram was received here to-day from Santa Barbara, Cal., announcing the death at that place this morning of Dr. Edward H. Williams, widely known over the country as a member of the firm of Burnham, Williams & Co., constituting the Baldwin Locomotive Works of this city. Death was due to heart trouble.

Mr. Williams was seventy-five years old, and was born at Woodstock, Vt. He was a graduate of the Vermont Medical College, and practiced medicine for a short time after his graduation. Later he became identified with various railroads throughout the United States, and became a member of the Baldwin Locomotive Works firm in 1870.

Dr. Williams made many philanthropic donations during his life, among the more notable of these being the building of Williams Hall for Carleton College, Minn.; a library building to Woodstock, Vt., and a memorial structure to the University of Vermont. He was knighted by the King of Norway and Sweden.

John W. Hudson Dies of a Fall.

John W. Hudson, thirty-five years old, a process server for Milliken & Gasten, lawyers, fell in front of 124 West Thirty-second Street yesterday afternoon and fractured his skull. He was sent to the New York Hospital. He was at one time an actor, and had been residing in this city and a sister in Brooklyn. Mr. Hudson died at the hospital without regaining consciousness.

Li Hung Chang an Acting Viceroy.

PEKING, Dec. 21.—Li Hung Chang has been appointed Acting Viceroy of Canton. The present incumbent of that office is coming to Peking. It is believed this is preparatory to his degradation, in compliance with the French demands.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S Waters Combine highest effervescence and agreeable taste with absolute PURITY and CORRECT COMPOSITION. Orders to Carl H. Schultz, 430-444 First Av., N.Y.

E. & W. "SYOSSET" E. & W.
A Wide Seamed Collar.

MARRIED.

BROWNLEE—DENNIS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1899, at Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., by the Rev. Louis Shreve Osborn, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Thomas Reed Bridges, Adelaide, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Dennis, to Dr. Harris Fenton Brownlee of Danbury, Conn.

SCHMIDT—TOWNSEND.—On Wednesday, Dec. 20, at East Williston, L. I., by the Rev. Canon Henry Bell Bryan, Gestrude Treadwell, daughter of William Effingham Townsend, to F. Leopold Schmidt, Jr., of New York.

SCHMIDT—TOWNSEND.—On Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1899, by the Rev. Henry B. Bryan, Gertrude Tredwell Townsend to Fritz Leopold Schmidt.

WINSLOW—TOWNSEND.—On Thursday, Dec. 14, at Grace Chantry, by the Rev. I. H. Eggleston, D. D., Mary, second daughter of the late Charles E. Townsend of Staten Island, to Isaac Everson Winslow of London, England, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

DECHERT.—On Thursday, Dec. 21, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Yellott Dashiell Dechert, in the 40th year of his age, son of the late William Wiert Dechert and Esther Dashiell Dechert.
Funeral private at the residence of his brother-in-law, William L. Flanagan, 152 West 56th St. Kindly omit flowers.

FRY.—At 35 Evergreen Place, East Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 21, 1899, Emma A. Jones, widow of William Thornton Fry.
Funeral services at her late residence on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 23, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Pittsburg, Penn.

GRAHAM.—At his residence, in Seabright, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 18, 1899, Malcolm Graham, son of the late John Lorimer and Emily Clason Graham.
Funeral services will be held at the Brick Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 37th St., New York City, on Friday morning, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock.

HUNTINGTON.—In Rome, Italy, Dec. 20, 1899, Lieut. Col. David L. Huntington, Surgeon, U. S. Army, retired.

HUTCHINSON.—A Month's Mind Mass will be celebrated under the auspices of New York State Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion, for the repose of its late Chancellor, Comrade Richard J. Hutchinson, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th St. and 5th Av., Manhattan, on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. Comrades of the legion and the relatives and friends of our deceased comrade are respectfully invited to attend.
VICTOR J. DOWLING, State President.
THOMAS R. LEE, State Secretary.

KIRTLAND.—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday evening, Dec. 21, Louisa Johnes, widow of the Rev. O. L. Kirtland, D. D., in her 88th year.
The funeral services will be held at her late residence, on Miller Road, Sunday, Dec. 24, at 2:15 o'clock. Train leaves Christopher St. at 12 noon.

MacDONALD.—Donald MacDonald, at Elizabeth, N. J., aged 74 years.
Funeral services private. Saturday, Dec. 23, from his late residence, 259 West Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J.

MERWIN.—Carrie Weatherby, wife of Timothy Dwight Merwin.
Funeral services at residence, 322 West 82d St., New York, Friday, Dec. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment Saturday at New Milford, Conn.

METCALF.—In Providence, R. I., on the 20th inst., Jesse Metcalf, in the seventy-third year of his age.
Funeral services in the First Congregational Church of Providence on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

PELL.—At Paris, France, at her residence, 1 Avenue Montaigne, on Dec. 20, 1899, Orleana Redwood Ellery Pell, widow of Walden Pell, late of the City of New York, in the ninetieth year of her age.

SHIERS.—At her late residence, 361 Lewis Av., Brooklyn N. Y., Dec. 21, 1899, Susannah Shiers, daughter of Nicholas and Ann White Shiers, deceased.
Funeral services at the Church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough St., between Stuyvesant and Lewis Avs., on Saturday, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock A. M.

TAYLOR.—At Washington, D. C., on Dec. 21, 1899, James D. Taylor of New York City, Secretary and Treasurer of the Wagner Palace Car Company.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOWNSEND.—On Dec. 20, 1899, at his late residence, 222 Frost St., Brooklyn, Walter B. Townsend, aged 64 years.
Funeral from St. James's Church, Newtown, L. I., Friday, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Long Island City at 2 and 2:30 P. M.

DEATHS REPORTED DEC. 21.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Dec.
ANDERSON, Albertina, 232 E. 114th.	1	19
AMTMANN, C., 2,163 2d Av.	2	19
ALFAN, Marion, 34 Madison St.	1	21
ANTOSCH, Olga, 890 3d Av.	5	21
BAR

THE GOLD PLANK'S ORIGIN

Western Men Claim Credit for the St. Louis Declaration.

DENY FORAKER'S ASSERTIONS

Senators Hanna and Proctor, Henry C. Payne, and Others Tell How Matter Was Finally Settled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Senator Foraker published some time ago a long article concerning the origin and adoption of the "gold plank" at the Republican National Convention of 1896, in which he maintained that the plank was prepared by the Committee on Resolutions, of which he was Chairman, after much discussion and out of diverse materials. H. H. Kohlsaat, editor of The Chicago Times-Herald, published an article in reply in which he claimed the "gold plank" was framed by the friends of Mr. McKinley, at a conference held in Mr. Hanna's room at the Southern Hotel, four days before the meeting of the convention, and therefore long before Mr. Foraker was elected either a member or Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Kohlsaat claimed furthermore, that there were present at this conference Mr. Hanna, Henry C. Payne, Senator Proctor, Myron T. Herrick, ex-Gov. Merriam, M. E. Stone, and himself, and that the gold plank prepared by them was submitted to various Republican leaders, and also to the Committee on Resolutions, by which it was adopted, with minor changes of phraseology, and presented to the convention.

The following statements by Messrs. Hanna, Payne, Merriam, and Proctor furnish an important contribution to the history of the gold plank. Henry C. Payne, in a signed statement, says:

"The original draft of the so-called 'gold plank' was taken to St. Louis by Mr. Hanna. It was the subject of earnest consideration at the hands of Mr. Hanna, Myron T. Herrick, and myself, who were in St. Louis some ten days before the meeting of the convention, and closely associated in guarding the interests of Mr. McKinley. After many informal discussions the plank was intrusted to me for the purpose of drafting a substitute for the original, and several substitutes were so drawn and discussed. Soon ex-Gov. Merriam of Minnesota and Senator Proctor of Vermont joined this informal committee of Mr. McKinley's friends, who were endeavoring to phrase this particular feature of the coming platform. Many changes were made in phraseology and probably a dozen different forms were discussed at the various meetings, until at the meeting on Friday morning I submitted the text of the gold plank which was substantially the one finally adopted by the convention.

"At that meeting Mr. Kohlsaat, who had arrived in St. Louis that morning, was present, and was strenuously insistent upon a plain, unequivocal declaration for the gold standard, and his insistence did much to end any division of sentiment which might have previously obtained among the friends of Mr. McKinley as to the wisdom of the course.

"A copy of the resolution as thus agreed upon was shown on Friday to Joseph H. Manley of Maine and W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, who were at the convention in the interest of Speaker Reed, and it was also submitted to Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Senator Platt of New York, who all gave it their unqualified approval.

"The resolution as agreed upon was given to Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, who telegraphed it in full to Canton for the approval of Mr. McKinley, which was soon obtained, and then a copy was given to ex-Gov. Merriam, who had been selected as a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and he was authorized to say to that committee that the resolution as presented by him had been drawn by immediate and responsible friends of Mr. McKinley and approved by him, and to ask that it be adopted by the committee."

Senator Hanna, over his signature, says:

"I have carefully read the foregoing account of the origin of the gold plank adopted by the Republican National Convention at St. Louis in 1896, and I find it correct. In addition to the facts brought out in it, I wish to add that other Republicans were earnest and influential in their advocacy of a gold declaration, among them Robert W. Patterson, the Illinois member of the Committee on Resolutions."

Ex-Gov. Merriam says:

"The foregoing statement accords with my recollection of the facts. The copy of the resolution referred to was given to me, and I submitted it to the Committee on Resolutions. Previously thereto I showed a copy of the plank to Senator Foraker, Senator Platt of New York, and Senator Lodge, and conferred with them about it."

Senator Proctor's signed statement reads:

"I was consulted about the financial plank of the St. Louis platform by Mr. Payne and others five or six days previous to the meeting of the convention. I remember the conference which took place Friday morning in one of Mr. Hanna's rooms at the Southern Hotel. There were present Messrs. Payne, Merriam, Herrick, Kohlsaat, Stone, and myself. Mr. Hanna was in and out occasionally, but gave the matter little attention, as he was more interested in making a President than the platform for him to stand on. He, however, expressed himself as ready to agree to anything we formulated, and did agree to it at the close of our work. Mr. Kohlsaat had just arrived in town, and was very active and earnest for the gold standard, and his forceful insistence came at an opportune moment for settling the matter in the right way. I was surprised to find some of the Western men so strong for gold. Of course, substantially all Eastern Republicans would favor it, but the credit of leading in the matter belongs to the Western men I have named. It was known that Senator Foraker was to be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and the plank was shown to him and met his full approval. It was submitted to Mr. McKinley by wire and received his approval. It was also shown to the different delegations, but especially to those delegates who were to be appointed on the Committee on Resolutions, and it was known very soon that it would meet with the approval of a good majority of the committee."

Political League Convention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The American Political League has issued a call for a National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to be held in Boston, Mass., July 4, 1900. The councils of each State are directed to appoint two delegates at large.

Receiver for Franklin National Bank.

On account of the warfare which has for months existed between President James and the officers of the Franklin National Bank and the liquidating committee Judge Lacombe yesterday appointed Charles R. Shaw as temporary receiver of the affairs of the institution. He is required to give a bond of $10,000. His appointment was asked for by stockholders to protect their interests until liquidation is effected.

Bank Depositors to be Paid in Full.

DOVER, N. H., Dec. 21.—The depositors of the defunct Cocheco National Bank are to be paid in full without an assessment on the stockholders. Receiver E. H. Carroll announces that he will pay another dividend of 25 per cent., which will bring the total disbursement by the receivers since the bank's failure last Summer to 100 per cent. The settlement is one of the most rapid known in the history of embarrassed banks in this State.

Bank President Matthews Acquitted.

McPHERSON, Kan., Dec. 21.—Royal Matthews, President of the First State Bank of this city, which failed in 1897, has been acquitted by a jury in the Circuit Court of the charge of receiving deposits when the bank was insolvent. Matthews, who was arrested in Texas last August, is State Senator from this district.

Ville Marie Bank Manager Sentenced.

MONTREAL, Dec. 21.—Ferdinand Lemieux, local manager of the defunct Ville Marie Bank, was to-day found guilty of preparing and sending to the Government false statements as to the bank's condition, and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. The President of the bank is in jail, and two of the Directors are still to be tried.

LETTERS FOR SANTA CLAUS.

Many Addressed to Him at the Post Office, Which Must Go to an Official Burial Place.

There is in the General Post Office an old employee who has the reputation of being able to decipher almost any address that is passed over as illegible by the other clerks, and his busy season has just arrived. Since Monday he has been daily in receipt of small stacks of mail, and in almost every case the address has been deciphered to read "Santa Claus," "Mr. Santa Claus," or "Kris Kringle." The large number of letters thus received would surprise the fond parent, who usually just before Christmas tells his little one that Santa Claus will send anything the child wants, and then sits down to write an imaginary letter. In many cases the child is not content with the letter of the parent, or, perhaps, after it is supposed to have been sent, the little one remembers something that has been left out of papa's list, and sits down to correct matters by a personal letter to the great dispenser of Christmas gifts.

There are at present in the Post Office more than a bushel of letters to Santa Claus that the dear old mythical Saint will never receive for having been regularly mailed, they will after a time find their way to the Dead Letter Office. Their senders, however, never doubting that their missives received the proper attention from Santa Claus, will wake up on Christmas morning and be happy in finding what they asked for, or, as in some cases, awake to a bitter disappointment, which will lead to wonder as to why their requests were ignored.

Some of the messages are on postal cards, and when legible they read quaintly and pathetically. One little girl on the west side writes to tell Santa Claus that she is a good little girl, just six years old, and that she wants a piano and a doll's bed. She has the tea set he sent last year, but her dollie's hair was torn off by the cat, and its face is smashed in.

Another letter, addressed to "St. Nicholas, Wonderland, New York," in a woman's hand, contains on the other side of the card only scrawls, curves, and spirals, which would puzzle Expert Kinsley. They probably were meant to express something, but the intention is all they contained. They, with the bushel now on hand, will find their way to Washington, where bushels of others have already been sent.

DELAY OF CHRISTMAS MAIL.

Withdrawal of Ocean Liners Will Retard Its Delivery.

The withdrawal of the White Star liners Majestic, Cymric, and Britannic, and the Cunard liner Umbria, for service as British army transports, has upset the plans of the postal authorities for the prompt delivery of Christmas letters from European countries. The withdrawal of these four steamships necessitates the use of slower steamships running to Boston or Philadelphia. This change will cause considerable delay and the rehandling of many thousands of mail bags. An idea of the immense volume of mail matter crossing the ocean at this season may be obtained from the fact that the steamship Teutonic, which arrived here yesterday, brought altogether 2,100 bags of letters and newspapers. The letters which came to this city were all distributed by noon.

PRESIDENT'S CHRISTMAS PLANS.

No Extensive Preparations, Because of Mrs. McKinley's Poor Health.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Many Senators and Representatives called upon the President to-day to pay their respects and extend their Christmas greetings before leaving for their homes to spend the holidays.

No extensive preparations are being made for the Christmas celebration at the Executive Mansion this year, owing to the state of Mrs. McKinley's health, and the day will probably be a very quiet one. Miss Grace McKinley and Miss Sarah Duncan, nieces of the President, will be guests at the White House during the holiday season. Abner McKinley and his wife will also be here.

The White House steward long since ceased to give himself any concern about the Christmas turkey. For many years the fattest, juciest bird in Rhode Island has arrived with the compliments of the raiser. Many boxes have already reached the White House containing gifts for the President and Mrs. McKinley, and a considerable number of presents are already on their way to their destinations from the White House. Most of Mrs. McKinley's gifts are exquisite products of her own handiwork. Last year Mrs. McKinley went to New York before the holidays and purchased many little things for the servants and White House attachés, but this year her illness prevented her from making the trip. It is the custom to remember every married employe of the White House with a big turkey and every unmarried attaché with a suitable present.

Mr. McKinley appears to be enjoying exceptionally good health.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS'S GIFT.

Sends a Communion Service to Confederate Veterans for Christmas.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 21.—Gov. Tyler to-day received a letter from Mrs. Jefferson Davis, dated at New York, in which she says:

"I send to-day a communion service, with the linen proper for its use, and beg you to present it to the veterans of the home in the name of a few Confederates who honor their steadfast valor, the proud memory of which time cannot efface. We had hoped to offer it on the birthday anniversary of Gen. Harry Heth, but, failing to receive it in time, we make it a Christmas offering to the veterans and ask God's blessing upon each and every one of them."

CHRISTMAS DANCE FORBIDDEN.

Catholic Priest Says the Day Should Be Observed as Most Holy.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 21.—The Rev. Father McAndrew, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church of this city, has forbidden the young men's drill organization to hold a dance which they had arranged for Christmas Day. He says:

"God made the Sabbath and he made Christmas, and Christmas is far the more important day. Christmas, of all days, should be observed as most holy."

SCHOOL BOARD'S QUANDARY.

Puzzled as to Whether the Compulsory Education Law Is Applicable to a Girl Wife.

VALLEY STREAM, L. I., Dec. 21.—The Board of Education of the Valley Stream Union Free School is confronted with a question which involves the right of the Board to compel the attendance at school of a married woman whose age brings her within the period fixed by the compulsory education law.

Mrs. Charles Coombs was married a few weeks ago. The school register shows she is fourteen years of age, and as the compulsory education law requires that all children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, unless steadily employed, shall attend the school in their respective districts, the board is in doubt as to its control over the action of Mrs. Coombs. The matter will be submitted to Inspector Symes of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction office.

Inspector Symes visited the school on Monday, and found that twenty-five pupils were absent without excuse, and that the registry showed that there was a daily absentee list of about twenty. Among those counted as absent by the Inspector was Mrs. Coombs. He ordered that all be made to attend, and lectured the members of the board and Truant Officer DeMott for not enforcing the law compelling attendance.

Louisiana's Democratic State Ticket.

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 21.—The Democratic State Convention which yesterday nominated W. W. Heard for Governor, today named Senator Estopinal of St. Bernard Parish for Lieutenant Governor. John T. Michel of Orleans was nominated to succeed himself as Secretary of State. The resolutions adopted by the convention support the Chicago platform, denounce trusts, favor the Federal control of levees, the building of the Isthmian Canal, and the deepening of the passes of the mouth of the river.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Warren, Lester Eckler; Alderbrook, Elisha Latour; Clovebranch Junction, Dewitt C. Baisley; Winona, Emery E. Brigham.

SHIPPERS MAKE A PROTEST.

Hearing by the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the Question of Increased Rates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A hearing was begun to-day by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the matter of changes in freight classification and advances in freight rates by carriers using the official classification.

Many complaints have been filed with the commission alleging that discriminating changes in freight classification by carriers have been agreed upon to take effect on Jan. 1, 1900. To determine this question the hearing of to-day was held.

Mr. C. E. Gill of New York opened the hearing with the statement that the proposed increases in rates were due to the advances in prices of equipment, and that, owing to these advances, the increase in freight rates would work no injury to shippers. Little further information was elicited from him in the course of an extended examination.

Mr. Gill was followed by N. B. Kelly of the Trade League of Philadelphia, who said what the shippers wanted was that the new classifications should go into effect April 1, instead of Jan. 1, 1900. If the railroads would consent to this proposition he anticipated no trouble.

At the afternoon session Mr. William R. Corwine, representing the Merchants' Association of New York, suggested that if a postponement of the hearing could be had he believed the shippers and the carriers might come to a reasonable agreement upon the proposed classification, which would prove satisfactory to all concerned. He was assured after conversing with several railroad representatives that a readjustment of the proposed classification could be brought about.

Another witness was A. J. Valandingham of St. Louis, who also asked for a postponement, suggesting that a settlement might be effected.

Mr. Gill, who was recalled, was questioned by Mr. F. S. Monett, Attorney General of Ohio, as to the cost of shipping petroleum. Mr. Monett endeavored to elicit from him some statement to the effect that the Standard Oil Company was favored by the railroads at the expense of the small shippers.

Mr. Nathan Guilford, Traffic Manager of the New York Central and Boston and Albany Railroads, made a long statement. In which he said that he did not care to defend the proposed classifications, because he realized there might be inconsistencies and mistakes in them. He declared the readiness of the railroads, however, to correct any inequalities or injustices that might be found to exist.

The hearing will be resumed to-morrow.

STREET RAILWAY WINS SUIT.

Gribben Loses Damage Case in Which Bribery Charges Were Made.

The jury which heard testimony in the suit brought by Hugh Gribben against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to recover $50,000 damages for injuries received while a passenger on a car of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, on July 2, 1894, which was tried Wednesday before Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday returned a verdict for the defendant.

In the course of the trial Louis Grant, counsel for Gribben, alleged that David Lynch, who was, he declared, an employe of the company, had attempted to bribe the witnesses for the plaintiff to testify in favor of the defendant. John M. Scribner, counsel for the defendant, denied that Lynch was an employe of the company, or that any attempt had been made to bribe the plaintiff's witnesses. Lynch denied that he had tried to induce Gribben's witnesses to testify for the railroad. Two witnesses for the plaintiff testified that Lynch offered them money if they would give favorable evidence for the defendant.

DEATH HUSHED THE SPEAKER.

John Crawford Stricken at Meeting in Home for Intemperates.

John Crawford, an inmate of the New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, dropped dead while speaking at an experience meeting of the inmates there Tuesday evening. Crawford was a tanner, and lived in Broome Street. He had been admitted to the home as a charity patient four weeks ago, and was to have gone back to his work in another week.

Several of the inmates had given their experience when Crawford arose.

"I am a man of slow speech," he said, "but I am not ashamed of Jesus. I am ashamed of the many failures I have made in serving Him, and I—"

Crawford raised his arm as though to make a gesture. Then he toppled over into the arms of the men beside him. They carried him to his bedroom, but he was already dead. Friends claimed the body, and yesterday he was buried from the Broome Street Presbyterian Church, of which he had been a member.

FOUND AFTER SIXTY YEARS.

Aged Volume of Municipal Records Restored to the City Library.

A volume was found in the Astor Library yesterday which clears up an old mystery in the City Library. Sixty years ago a manuscript volume of the minutes of the City Council for 1803 and 1804 disappeared from the City Library. A vigorous search was made for the missing volume, but no trace of it could be found. Second-hand book stores were searched in vain in the hope that some one who had stolen it had disposed of it in that way. It had long since been given up for lost.

A few weeks ago, in a published list of books presented to the Astor Library, there was mentioned records of the Municipal Government in manuscript form. The list was brought to the attention of City Librarian Baer, and after corresponding with Dr. Billings of the Astor Library he learned that the missing book was among those mentioned. Dr. Billings, on learning of the fact, had the book returned to the City Library, where it was received yesterday and put back into its long-vacant place. The volume appears to be none the worse for its travels.

MEMORIAL OF ROBERT BONNER.

Newsdealers, Booksellers, and Stationers' Gift to the Family.

A memorial of Robert Bonner was formally presented to his family yesterday morning by a committee representing the National Association of Newsdealers, Booksellers, and Stationers of the United States. The ceremony took place in the office of The New York Ledger, of which Mr. Bonner had been the editor and proprietor. The memorial consists of a portrait of Mr. Bonner, 6 by 9 inches, beautifully executed in water colors after his last photograph, and an engrossed copy of the resolutions passed by the association at its last convention, the whole bound in black morocco, making a volume about 10 by 12 inches in size.

P. T. Sellon, Secretary of the association, presented the memorial on behalf of the committee. He spoke simply of the regard in which newsdealers had always held Robert Bonner, because of his interest in their welfare and the counsel he had frequently given them. Robert Edwin Bonner responded, accepting the album for the relatives.

ABSENT JUROR IS FORGIVEN.

Justice Collins at New Brunswick Condones Mr. Cortelyou's Error.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 21.—The case of L. J. Phelps and S. K. Pingle against the New Brunswick Rubber Company was continued this morning, with all the jurymen in the box. Juror Abraham Cortelyou, whose absence yesterday compelled the adjournment of the case, when he reached the courtroom, sought out Justice Collins. The Justice took his hand and gave it a hearty shake.

Mr. Cortelyou then in an undertone explained the circumstances of his disappearance yesterday, and in reply the Justice said: "I will not say anything about it. I have heard good reports of your character. You took a little too much, but don't let it happen again."

Epidemic of Measels at Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 21.—There is an epidemic of measles among the children here. More than 100 cases have been reported to the Health Officer, 23 new ones this morning. No deaths have been reported, and few adults are attacked.

St. Paul Railway's Car Shops Burned.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 21.—The car shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $100,000. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment.

MAYOR CHIDES MR. BURKE

Intimates that Richmond School Board Disobeyed the Law.

HE REFUSES TO GIVE RELIEF

After Sharp Discussion in the Board of Estimate the Muddle Is Referred to the Controller.

The school muddle in the Borough of Richmond engrossed the attention of the Board of Estimate for nearly an hour yesterday, and at the conclusion of that time it was just as far from settlement as it was before. The Mayor put President Burke of the Borough School Board through an examination, which disclosed the fact that the Mayor's opposition to the plan of relief proposed by the School Board was based upon a report made to him by the Commissioners of Accounts. This report was pronounced by Mr. Burke to be absurd, but the Mayor maintained that he was willing to accept the figures presented in it, and declared that no more money would be appropriated. Finally, the matter was referred to the Controller.

At the opening of the meeting the Mayor inquired if any one were present to speak for the Richmond School Board. Mr. Burke presented himself, and asked for an appropriation of $50,000 to recompense the board for the money taken from it by the Board of Education in distributing the total appropriations among the several boroughs.

"In taking into consideration the amount that each borough was entitled to," said Mr. Burke, "the Board of Education has counted the teachers in eleemosnary institutions. We have none of these in Richmond, and I submit it is unfair to our borough to have them counted. We have been the victims of an injustice, and we want to get more money to comply with the provisions of the Ahearn law."

"How much do you want for that purpose?" asked the Mayor.

"About $42,000," answered Mr. Burke.

"You are very much mistaken," said the Mayor. "You have received all the money asked for under the Ahearn law."

"We had reason to believe," retorted Mr. Burke, "that the money taken away from us would have been restored. The Legislature passed an act restoring it to us."

"And the Mayor vetoed it," said the Mayor.

"The Mayor vetoed it after we had fixed the salaries of teachers; then we could not reduce them. The whole fault lay with the Board of Education, which had everything in a jumble."

"You should have complied with the law," said the Mayor.

"The law was a ridiculous one," retorted Mr. Burke. "Nobody knew where he was at under it. As well might you tell us to comply with a law that forbade the wearing of the green."

"You have been told time and again that you could not get this money," said the Mayor.

"Nothing of the kind," said Mr. Burke; "on the contrary, we have been led to believe that we would get relief, and the chief financial officer of the city has promised us relief."

"Well, the Controller is not here," said the Mayor; "but we have here a report from the Commissioners of Accounts to the effect that the amount needed under the Ahearn law is $1,715."

"That report is absurd," said Mr. Burke. "Well, you will get that amount," said the Mayor. A moment later he said: "Refer this whole matter to the Controller."

The board authorized the issue of $495,000 in bonds for the purchase of school sites in Brooklyn, and ratified the abrogation of a contract for a schoolhouse in Richmond, which had been entered into previous to consolidation.

MR. FTELEY'S RESIGNATION.

Accepted by the Aqueduct Commission—His Important Work.

The resignation of Alphonse Fteley, for eleven years Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, by reason of continued ill-health, has been accepted by the Aqueduct Commission. Mr. Fteley has been on leave of absence for two months, during which time Alfred Craven, one of the Division Engineers, has acted in his place.

During his incumbency Mr. Fteley has directed to a large extent all the work done by the Aqueduct Commission, including the drafting of the plans for the new Croton dam and the distributing reservoir at Jerome Park. Previous to becoming Chief Engineer Mr. Fteley was the principal Assistant Engineer for five years, and before that he was in charge of the Sudbury system of water works in Boston.

MAYOR ON LEGISLATURE.

Question of Selling Markets Gives Rise to Sharp Criticism.

Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies yesterday wrote to the Board of Estimate asking whether or not the board intended to make an appropriation covering the expense of making repairs to the public markets. In the discussion which followed the reading of the letter, the Mayor took occasion to make some remarks about what he called the interference of the Legislature in municipal affairs, and about the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt.

Deputy Controller Levey, after stating that the markets had largely ceased to be a source of adequate revenue to the city by reason of their location outside the centres of population, said that it might be advisable to sell some of them.

"We can't sell all of them," the Mayor replied. "Some of them were acquired for market purposes."

"It might be possible to get the Legislature to give us power to sell," Mr. Levey suggested.

"Oh, we don't want to go to the Legislature," the Mayor answered, with a laugh. "They would take the whole city away from us if we would let them, and turn it over to the Astoria Gas Company."

"But we ought to dispose of the Central Market, at all events," President Guggenheimer said. "It is practically useless."

"Well," said the Mayor, "maybe the Legislature will let us do that if Tracy, Boardman & Platt ask them. They seem to be able to get anything they want. We will get a report on it from the Controller, and then see what we can do."

WANTS NO MILK BOOTH.

Mayor Expresses Opposition to a City Hall Park Pagoda.

Whenever the subject of the erection of booths for the distribution of sterilized milk has come up before the Board of Estimate, Mayor Van Wyck has indicated his opposition in unmistakable terms. After a long controversy, however, the board in June last authorized the expenditure of $4,000 for the erection of permanent booths in the Central and Tompkins Square Parks. The season was so far advanced then that the work was not done, and the projector of the plan, Nathan Straus, through President Clausen of the Department of Parks, now asks that the unexpended money be used for the erection of a booth in City Hall Park instead of in the other mentioned parks.

In his letter, read before the Board of Estimate yesterday, President Clausen observed that the figures showed that there was a much greater demand for the milk at the temporary booth in City Hall Park than at the other distributing points, and that much more good could be done by utilizing the fund to build a pagoda in front of the City Hall.

No sooner had the letter been read than the Mayor remarked: "I do not see why we should incumber the City Hall Park by putting up a permanent milk booth in it."

"The request of the Park Department seems to me to be a reasonable one," said President Guggenheimer. "Certainly, they give good reasons why the booth should be erected there."

"This park is small enough now," the Mayor responded. "Anyway, the temporary booth was patronized largely by persons who could afford to pay more for milk. Why, I've stood at my window and seen dozens of men walk up and buy this sterilized milk simply because they could get it for a cent a glass, rather than go to the stores in Park Row. It has interfered with storekeepers who have rent to pay, and I don't think we ought to encurage it."

"There is no question that a great deal of good has been done at that booth," Mr. Guggenheimer insisted. "Hundreds of poor men patronized it—men out of employment—and I think it ought to be continued."

"They haven't any business being out of work with all that is going on," the Mayor said. Then he added: "The Controller does not seem to have much to do. I move we refer the matter to him."

"What's the use of referring it?" Mr. Guggenheimer inquired. "We have discussed this charity before. I move we grant the request of President Clausen."

The Mayor, Deputy Controller Levey, and President Feitner of the Tax Department voted against the resolution, and Corporation Counsel Whalen and President Guggenheimer in favor of it.

COL. SMITH FORCED OUT.

Report of Lively and Effective Opposition to Him in the Twenty-third Regiment.

The determination of Col. Alexis C. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment to resign, it was reported yesterday, was only brought about after a lively fight against him by officers who have been opposed to his administration. According to those conversant with the inner machinery of the regiment, it was only after fully half the officers had determined to resign if Smith remained Colonel longer that sufficient pressure was brought to bear to move him to retire.

The dissatisfaction against Col. Smith broke out some two years ago, and resulted in the resignation of Lieut. Col. Ezra De Forest. At that time also a committee of officers was appointed to wait upon Col. Smith and ask that he resign. The Colonel thereupon demanded the resignation of a certain officer, and by a prompt and severe course of action smothered the opposition against him. However, the feeling has been smoldering and recently took on renewed life.

From an old officer of the regiment who would not let his name be used it was learned yesterday that a few days ago a number of the officers decided to take positive action. To the number of sixteen they drew up their resignations. These, it is said, were placed in the hands of an ex-officer of the regiment, who was dispatched with them to Albany, where he showed them at headquarters, the intimation being that although they had not yet been sent in they would be unless steps were taken to obtain the resignation of Col. Smith at an early date.

The messenger of the disgruntled officers is also said to have informed the authorities that two other officers were ready to resign with the others, making the total number who would leave the regiment eighteen. The officer was requested to return to Brooklyn with a report that the matter would be looked into.

The accounts differ at this point as to what took place immediately afterward. Some say that Col. Smith was summoned to Albany by the Governor, where he was told that the interests of the regiment called for a change. Others say that a suggestion reached Col. Smith from headquarters that to save the regiment it would be advisable for him to leave it. Thereupon his resignation was forwarded.

Col. Smith, when interviewed yesterday, said he knew nothing of any feeling against him in the regiment. "I resigned because my business needed my attention," he said.

Col. Smith could not say who his successor would be. The selection of his successor may result in one of the hottest campaigns that the regiment has ever seen. Many of the officers are favorable to Col. A. S. Bacon.

HAVANA SURFACE LINE UNION.

Electric Railway Company Effects a Consolidation of All Other Interests in the City.

All the street railway interests in Havana were consolidated yesterday at a meeting in the office of the Treasurer of the Havana Electric Railway Company, at 120 Broadway, thus ending a contest begun more than a year ago.

In December, 1898, a group of capitalists, comprising the International Bank of Paris, Hanson Brothers of Montreal, and Col. G. B. M. Harvey and F. S. Pearson of this city, known as the "Harvey Syndicate," acquired all of the existing railway properties. There was in existence at the time one other concession, covering about twelve miles of streets, the title to which was claimed by the American Indies Company. The Harvey Syndicate also claimed to own the true title to this concession. Litigation was begun by the two parties and has been continued through the year without promise of adjustment for some time to come.

In view of this state of affairs, Col. Harvey, on behalf of his company, began negotiations to bring about a settlement, which was finally effected by complete consolidation yesterday.

Under the terms of the arrangement the Havana Electric Railway Company acquires all the rights and shares of stock of the Havana Traction Company, to which the American Indies Company's claims had been assigned, and the owners of the Havana Traction Company become part of the Havana Electric Railway Company. The Electric Company reimburses the owners of the Traction Company for their expenditures and turns over to them a certain proportion of interest in the united company. Work was begun by the Electric Company several months ago, and it is now expected that a complete system of electric traction will be in operation by June 1.

The Board of Directors of the Havana Electric Railway Company is as follows: President—Edwin Hanson; Vice Presidents—William L. Bull and R. A. C. Smith; Secretary and Treasurer—Arnold Marcus. Directors, in addition to those above named, are: P. A. B. Widener, Thomas F. Ryan, Sir William C. Van Horne, William McKenzie, Frederic Nichols, H. M. Perkins, Thomas P. Fowler, E. H. Andron, William M. Doull, N. Gelats, and G. B. M. Harvey.

The capitalization of the company remains unchanged, namely, $5,000,000 of preferred stock, $5,000,000 of common stock, and a first mortgage representing $5,000,000 of 5 per cent. fifty-year bonds.

MR. COLER'S ASSERTIONS DENIED.

Deputy Superintendent Ainsworth Discusses School Taxes.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction Ainsworth to-day was shown Controller Coler's figures with reference to the amount of money paid into the State Treasury by New York County for school purposes, and his implied claim that because the amount paid in largely exceeded the amount drawn out by New York, she has the right to be exempt from State regulation.

Mr. Ainsworth says: "Since 1795 the State tax for school purposes has been levied by the Legislature upon the property of the State. Last year it was .84 of a mill. New York happens to have poured into it the wealth from the rest of the State which is locally taxable there. The result is that she probably does pay into the Treasury more money than Hamilton County; but no good citizen would claim that New York was exempt from a general State law because of her wealth.

"As well might Mr. Vanderbilt or Mr. Rockefeller claim special privileges as a citizen because he pays a larger tax than Controller Coler does. Mr. Coler would object to that. Hamilton County objects to New York claiming a special privilege because of increased wealth.

"This school money is divided among the counties in proportion to their population and teachers employed. New York receives all that her population and teaching force entitles her to, as does Hamilton County. The statement of Mr. Coler might be valuable in considering that the law ought to be from his standpoint. My communication attempted to tell what the law is."

Traveling Man Commits Suicide.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Henry J. Pillmore, traveling agent for Mertens & Co. of Syracuse, took an ounce of carbolic acid in his room in the St. James Hotel, in this city, early this morning, with fatal results. Pillmore's home was in Deposit, where he leaves a wife and one child. His father resides in Western, this county, and a letter was left by the suicide for his father, stating that he was financially ruined, and had learned late last night that another investment which he had made had gone against him.

Not Mr. Woodruff's Secretary.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Elliott P. Lane, who filed papers in Brooklyn yesterday as a bankrupt, and who is published as being Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's private secretary, is an orderly on Superintendent of Buildings Bender's pay roll. Mr. Woodruff's secretary is Harry Bates, a business man.

OPEN EVENINGS

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SPECIAL SALE

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$12

A Windfall, Gentleman, for this Holiday Season.

Broadway and Houston Street.

A Holiday Present

which will save doctors' bills and add to the comfort of the recipient, not this Winter only, but all next, will indeed be a welcome one.

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LIBRARY CLOSING NO THREAT.

President Kernochan of the Board of Trustees Denies Charges of Controller and Corporation Counsel.

J. Frederic Kernochan, President of the Board of Trustees of the New York Free Circulating Library, yesterday denied the charge of Corporation Counsel Whalen that the closing of the libraries on Sunday was intended as "a bluff, a threat, an attempt, in fact, to hold up the city to get more money," and commented upon Controller Coler's announcement that he would favor the administration's making the payment of the appropriation contingent upon the libraries being open daily.

"No such thing as trying to force the city's hand, or a desire to make the reduced appropriation unpopular in the eyes of the public, was contemplated," said Mr. Kernochan. "The principal motive for closing the libraries on Sunday was that of economy. The first thing that occurred to us in this connection was to close the libraries on Sundays. In this way we thought we could save a little money without inflicting any serious inconvenience upon the people, because it is an easy matter for the latter to draw on Saturday any books they wish to read on Sunday.

"I am convinced that the cause of the trouble is that Mr. Coler does not understand the situation, and I realize that the members of the Board of Estimate will require time to study the question.

"I will endeavor to explain the situation. We applied for an increased appropriation on the basis of the work done, and not what we expected to do. Our expenses have increased. In the Spring, for instance, we opened a new branch in Chatham Square. Yet our appropriation of $84,000 has been cut $22,000, thus greatly hampering our work.

"Controller Coler intimates that where the appropriation of large amounts of the city's money is made for an institution that institution should be placed under the control of the city. We agree with him that it is just and proper that the city should exercise control over such institutions. But we don't want the kind of control that would result in transforming the library into a department to be run on the political spoils system.

"The Controller hints that books of a trashy nature, in large type, to be quickly read, are being provided, so that by increasing the circulation we can get an increased appropriation. The simple fact is that we cannot make any demand for an appropriation until our circulation is examined into by the State Board of Regents, and the latter issue the certificate upon which our demand is made only upon the circulation of books of which they approve. It is true that we issue a large number of novels, but there is good reason for so doing.

"Our official critics apparently also find fault with us for not consolidating. This is due to no fault of our own. And let me say in this connection that the present method of appropriations is a deadly blow at consolidation. A generous amount is given upon each book up to 50,000. Above that number, no matter how many there may be, the grant per book is less than the cost of consolidation. This is a direct temptation for libraries to keep apart.

"Another thing: It is contended should be done, and that is to merge the circulating libraries with the New York Public Library. That is just what we desire to do, but the New York Public Library does not hold out any inducement.

"There is one more error into which the Board of Estimate has fallen, and that is to assume that the library business ought to be done either wholly or in part by subscriptions of private individuals. For more than ten years we did not receive a cent from the city. Then the work became of such magnitude that private individuals did not feel called upon to meet all the expense, and it became necessary to apply to the city for financial aid. Very soon it became difficult to get yearly subscriptions. It is true that from time to time large sums have been received by gift or bequests in wills. It is the intention of the Trustees to keep these sums in investment as an endowment fund and use only the income to meet current expenses. Then more large sums have been given and will continue to be given with which to erect buildings for branches of the library. But as soon as an enterprise receives public support to meet current expenses, which in this case becomes absolutely necessary, private contributions to meet these current expenses fall off.

"I am not inclined to think that Mr. Coler will accuse us of extravagance in our expenditures, especially in the matter of salaries. His own pet library, over in Brooklyn, took our librarian and cataloguer from us by offering them higher pay."

Suspension Order Canceled.

Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, has canceled the order suspending David Calman from practice for one month.

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SAME LOWER "WING-LO"

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The National Assurance Company of Ireland has signed the agreement of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange.

B. F. Collins has been appointed special agent of the Greenwich Insurance Company of New York for Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

Rood & Matlock have been appointed sole Chicago agents of the Farmers and Merchants' Fire Insurance Company of Lincoln, Neb., which was recently purchased by an Eastern syndicate.

The Carolina Fire Insurance Company of Wilmington, N. C., has relinquished its membership in the Southeastern Tariff Association, because of the outside competition of local non-union companies.

The Cincinnati Fire Underwriters' Association has elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: President—Charles A. Farnham; Vice President—Charles O. Gansel; Secretary—E

ASSIGNMENTS OF JUSTICES

Judge McAdam Comments on the System in Vogue Here.

PERSONAL WISHES IGNORED

Appellate Division Gives No Notice to the Bench—The Contrast in Other Districts.

The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, have announced the assignment of Supreme Court Justices for the Trial and Special Terms for the year 1900. Justice David McAdam, of the Supreme Court, when seen at his home last night, said regarding the assignments of Justices:

"These assignments are made by the Justices of the Appellate Division, under power vested in them by the Constitution. There is a statute, however, which permits the Justices of the Supreme Court to assign themselves, in case the Appellate Division fails to make assignments. In this department the Appellate Division, for reasons best understood by the Justices thereof, invariably makes the assignments. Hence that pleasant duty has never fallen on the Justices themselves, and in this department probably never will.

"I am credibly informed that in the three other departments of the State the Justices in those departments make their own assignments, which are approved by the Justices of their Appellate Divisions. In this department the rule is entirely different, and no Justice in this department knows where he is to go until he finds the assignment printed in The Law Journal; nor does he know for which month he is to be assigned; nor are his wishes in that regard ever consulted. He never knows until the assignments are printed how many weeks he is to be engaged during the Summer months, so that he can never make arrangements prior to the publication of the assignments about his vacation for the following Summer.

"As a consequence a Justice may be selected for the month in the Summer most inconvenient for himself, so much so that his Summer vacation may be seriously interfered with. This cannot happen in any of the other departmens, because the wishes of the Justices are always consulted in advance. The plan prevailing in the First Department may have merit to commend it, but it is difficult to discover wherein it lies.

"As to the personnel of the assignments, I have nothing to say, for my long service on the bench, which nearly equals that of any other Justice in the State, has qualified me for holding any part of the court from the Criminal Branch down to taxing costs in the County Clerk's office, which is a branch of the court, and one duty would be as congenial to me as another."

The following are the assignments:

Trial Terms—Part I.—Criminal Term; no Justice assigned throughout the year.

Part II.—Referred Causes, McAdam, throughout the year.

Part III.—Beach, throughout the year.

Part IV.—MacLean, throughout the year.

Part V.—Beekman, for January, March, May, and November; O'Gorman, for February, April, June, October, and December.

Part VI.—Giegerich, for January, March, May, and November; Beekman, for February, April, June, October, and December.

Part VII.—Gildersleeve, throughout the year.

Part VIII.—O'Gorman, for January, March, May, and November; Truax, for February, April, June, October, and December.

Part IX.—Dugro, for January, March, May, and November; Scott, for February, April, June, October, and December.

Part X.—Truax, for January, March, May, and November; Dugro, for February, April, June, October, and December.

Part XI.—Scott, for January, March, May, and November; Giegerich, for February, April, June, October, and December.

Part XII.—No assignment throughout the year.

Special Terms. Part I.—January, first Monday, Fitzgerald; third Monday, Andrews; February, first Monday, Leventritt; third Monday, Smyth; March, first Monday, Lawrence; third Monday, Bischoff; April, first Monday, Freedman; third Monday, Fitzgerald; May, first Monday, Andrews; third Monday, Leventritt; June, first Monday, Smyth; third Monday, Bischoff; July, first Monday, Beekman; third Monday, Bischoff; fifth Monday, Giegerich; August, second Monday, Freedman; fourth Monday, Gildersleeve; September, second Monday, Leventritt; fourth Monday, Truax; October, first Monday, Lawrence; third Monday, Freedman; November, first Monday, Fitzgerald; third Monday, Andrews; December, first Monday, Leventritt; third Monday, Smyth.

Part II.—January, first Monday, Andrews; third Monday, Fitzgerald; February, first Monday, Smyth; third Monday, Leventritt; March, first Monday, Bischoff; third Monday, Lawrence; April, first Monday, Fitzgerald; third Monday, Freedman; May, first Monday, Andrews; third Monday, Smyth; June, first Monday, Bischoff; third Monday, Leventritt; July, first Monday, Beach; third Monday, Dugro; fifth Monday, O'Gorman; August, second Monday, Fitzgerald; fourth Monday, McAdam; September, second Monday, Scott; fourth Monday, Andrews; October, first Monday, Freedman; third Monday, Lawrence; November, first Monday, Andrews; third Monday, Fitzgerald; December, first Monday, Smyth; third Monday, Leventritt.

Part III.—January, Leventritt; February, Freedman; March, Fitzgerald; April, Bischoff; May, Freedman; June, Andrews; October, Bischoff; November, Leventritt; December, Lawrence.

Part IV.—January, Smyth; February, March, Freedman; April, Andrews; May, Smyth; June, Freedman; October, Fitzgerald; November, Lawrence; December, Freedman.

Part V.—January, Lawrence; February, Lawrence; March, Andrews; April, first Monday, ——; third Monday, Lawrence; May, Lawrence; June, first Monday, ——; third Monday, Leventritt; October, Smyth; November, Smyth; December, Bischoff.

Part VI.—January, Bischoff; February, Bischoff; March, first Monday, ——; third Monday, Smyth; April, Leventritt; May, first Monday, ——; third Monday, Fitzgerald; June, Fitzgerald; October, Leventritt; November, first Monday, ——; third Monday, Freedman; December, first Monday, ——; third Monday, Andrews.

Part VII.—January, Freedman; February, Fitzgerald; March, Leventritt; April, Smyth; May, Bischoff; June, Lawrence; October, Andrews; November, Bischoff; December, Fitzgerald.

Part VIII.—No assignment throughout the year.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Unexcelled Photo Stock Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—John H. Wilday, John E. Lane, and John F. Meyer, New York City.

Imperial Rain Coat Company of New York City; to traffic in clothing and cloth; capital, $7,500. Directors—Robert H. Welles, Samuel P. Walker, and Carl A. F. Gross.

Morten & Co. of New York City; to deal in wines, liquors, and fine groceries; capital, $80,000. Directors—Alexander Morten, Nathan H. Lord, and Henry B. Toole, New York City.

Park Row Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—James W. Brooks, Harry C. Green, Jarvis H. Miller, William J. Pollock, and Joseph Hayes, New York City.

L. R. Williams Company of New York City; to sell plumbers' supplies; capital, $20,000. Directors—Lida R. Williams, William E. Williams, and Samuel S. Jones, Brooklyn; Aquila B. Marshall, New York City.

George W. Roebling Advertising and Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—George W. Roebling, New York City; Thomas C. Chapin, Montclair, N. J.; Leonidas H. Besson, Hoboken, N. J.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 21.—Certificates of incorporation were filed here to-day as follows:

Doty Third-Rail Electrical Company of New York, to transact, carry out, manufacture, sell, and lease electrical appliances of all kinds; capital, $2,500,000. Incorporators—William W. Doty and William Reinhart, New York City; William F. Wilson and Harry C. Frank, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; James Virden, Dover.

Three Strikes Mining Company of New York, to buy, sell, lease, and deal in mines; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—G. H. Mann and James G. Shaw, New York; James Virden, Dover.

Lillian Mining and Leasing Company of New York, to lease and work mines; capital, $100,000.

B. R. Gas Regulator Company of Wilmington, to make gas regulators; capital, $100,000.

Eckman Medicine Company of Philadelphia; capital, $3,000.

Berks County (Penn.) Telephone Company, to build an independent telephone system in Reading, Penn; capital, $250,000. Reading and Wilmington capitalists and officials of the Delmarvia Company of this city are interested.

Championship Hockey Game a Tie.

The first championship hockey game of the season was played at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink last evening between the New York Athletic Club hockey team and the Hockey Club of New York. The game resulted in a tie—2 to 2. Hornfeck had his right thumb badly cut and Russell's cheek was lacerated.

For the Hockey Club of New York, B. M. Phillips and Russell each made a goal. The New York Athletic Club's goals were made by Howard and Cobb. Following was the line-up:

New York Athletic Club.	Position.	Hockey Club of New York.
O'Donnell	Goal	Ellison
Hunt	Point	Cunningham
Fenwick	C point	Corry
Baird	Forward	S. M. Phillips
Cobb	Forward	Russell
Hornfeck	Forward	De Casanova
Howard	Forward	B. M. Phillips

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Belvideres carried off the honors in the Harlem League last night, defeating the Morningside and Central teams. In the second game the Belvideres did excellent work, three members of the team rolling scores of over 200. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Morningside—Armstrong, 136; Ayres, 161; Duncan, 133; Eiche, 223; Klingelhoffer, 165. Total, 818.

Central—Seher, 121; Behlmer, 166; Kuehn, 176; Ward, 159; Schilling, 144. Total, 766.

SECOND GAME.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 202; Newkirk, 135; Hill, 213; Lockwood, 202; Heiles, 184. Total, 936.

Central—Seher, 123; Behlmer, 192; Kuehn, 189; Ward, 200; Schilling, 150. Total, 854.

THIRD GAME.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 174; Newkirk, 200; Hill, 166; Lockwood, 154; Heiles, 174. Total, 867.

Morningside—Armstrong, 180; Ayres, 170; Duncan, 165; Eiche, 141; Klingelhoffer, 180. Total, 836.

R. Meyer of the Tick-Tack Club defeated F. Sauer of the Owl Club in a series of games at the Columbia alleys last night. The conditions of the match called for the best six out of eleven games, and it required the full eleven games to decide the match, the result pending on the pins made on the last ball in the tenth frame. Before the men roled the last ball Sauer had a lead of 1 pin. On his last ball, however, he only made 6 pins, while Meyer got 9, and a victory by 2 pins. Scores:

R. Meyer—168, 180, 232, 171, 200, 193, 167, 182, 161, 185, 174.

F. Sauer—180, 181, 191, 182, 165, 184, 191, 172, 186, 162, 172.

The Plaza and Broadway Bank of Brooklyn teams were the winners in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's Alleys last night. The team representing Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. were beaten in two games. The Plaza Bank's two victories enabled it to move up to eighth place in the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Plaza—Meyer, 108; Bouton, 145; Cook, 156; Ahrens, 137; Ackerman, 148. Total, 694.

Broadway—Schaller, 116; Johnson, 115; Landall, 139; Schneider, 156; Wortmann, 123. Total, 649.

SECOND GAME.

Broadway—Schaller, 169; Johnson, 140; Landall, 125; Schneider, 145; Wortmann, 138. Total, 715.

Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.—Sacken, 126; Smith, 123; Virgien, 121; Watson, 127; Wagner, 141. Total, 638.

THIRD GAME.

Plaza—Meyer, 124; Bouton, 170; Cook, 122; Ahrens, 133; Ackerman, 151. Total, 700.

Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.—Smith, 141; Sacken, 157; Virglen, 131; Rotchild, 109; Wagner, 116. Total, 654.

The Berkeley Club of Newark made the best showing in the National League, at Starr's Tournament Hall last night, defeating the America Club of Newark and the Corinthians of New York. The Americas suffered two defeats, being beaten by the Corinthians. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Berkeley—Dennis, 160; McCoy, 132; Tracey, 156; Maines, 163; Weingarth, 177. Total, 788.

America—Heitzman, 150; Litts, 120; Cook, 176; Freudenthal, 192; Beuhler, 132. Total, 779.

SECOND GAME.

Corinthian—Walter, 174; Baker, 166; Niles, 145; Brocker, 201; Schaeffer, 165. Total, 851.

America—Heitzman, 174; Litts, 167; Cook, 137; Freudenthal, 200; Beuhler, 166. Total, 834.

THIRD GAME.

Berkeley—Dennis, 180; McCoy, 169; Tracey, 199; Maines, 134; Weingarth, 192. Total, 874.

Corinthian—Walter, 130; Baker, 194; Niles, 189; Brocker, 170; Schaeffer, 158. Total, 841.

The Kings County Wheelmen won two games last evening in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bushwick Council—Mahlan, 146; Bucken, 129; Schreiber, 163; Delaney, 155; Landman, 135. Total, 727.

Indian Cycle Club—Gambert, 136; Lewis, 104; Fiegenheimer, 134; Lankay, 143; Herbst, 158. Total, 675.

SECOND GAME.

Indian Cycle Club—Gambert, 138; Lewis, 86; Fiegenheimer, 159; Lankay, 138; Herbst, 163. Total, 684.

Kings County Wheelmen—Courteney, 155; Denyse, 121; Twiddy, 140; Leach, 160; Cornish, 170. Total, 746.

THIRD GAME.

Kings County Wheelmen—Courteney, 170; Denyse, 157, Twiddy, 159; Leach, 186; Cornish, 179. Total, 851.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Mathias, 189; Bucken, 163; Schreiber, 145; Delaney, 146; Landman, 143. Total, 786.

The games rolled in the American National tournament last night resulted as follows:

FIRST GAME.

Columbia—Meyer, 181; Drew, 128; Brophy, 201; Hartley, 174; Roche, 183. Total, 867.

Glendale—Schwager, 150; Schneider, 167; Laine, 161; R. Fuchs, 144; A. Fuchs, 191. Total, 813.

SECOND GAME.

Monarch—Kroniger, 150; Walter, 128; Keppler, 160; Cadieu, 210; Maas, 216. Total, 894.

Glendale—Schwager, 198; Schneider, 133; Laine, 143; R. Fuchs, 182; A. Fuchs, 152. Total, 828.

THIRD GAME.

Monarch—Kroniger, 207; Walter, 194; Keppler, 196; Cadieu, 198; Maas, 176. Total, 971.

Columbia—Taylor, 168; Drew, 177; Brophy, 213; Hartley, 174; Roche, 181. Total, 915.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament, Philadelphos Council won two games last evening at Trainor's Alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 192; Medicus, 185; Van Deher, 176; Biershenk, 160; Jenkins, 236. Total, 946.

Justin F. Price Council—Heubel, 176; Gehlhaus, 159; Shea, 155; Forman, 147; Potter, 202. Total, 839.

SECOND GAME.

Justin F. Price Council—Heubel, 137; Gehlhaus, 143; Shea, 213; Forman, 140; Potter, 144. Total, 786.

Nassau Council—Peterson, 152; Miller, 162; Sackett, 161; Pardessus, 141; Knowles, 162. Total, 778.

THIRD GAME.

Nassau Council—Peterson, 144; Miller, 185; Sackett, 161; Pardessus, 109; Knowles, 145. Total, 744.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 174; Medicus, 161; Van Deher, 150; Biershenk, 166; Jenkins, 158. Total, 809.

The Kings County Bowling team won two games last evening in the Arlington National tournament of Brooklyn. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Kings County—Johnson, 185; Schriefer, 173; Ehlers, 155; Bienert, 190; Smith, 164. Total, 857.

Amerfort—R. Bennett, 141; T. Remsen, 156; D. Remsen, 150; Ryder, 170; B. Bennett, 158. Total, 775.

SECOND GAME.

Kings County—Johnson, 161; Schriefer, 151; Ehlers, 156; Bienert, 169; Smith, 179. Total, 816.

Monarch No. 2—Smith, 146; Fox, 144; Boesenberg, 148; Kramer, 147; Hazenthal, 127. Total, 712.

THIRD GAME.

Monarch No. 2—Smith, 154; Fox, 180; Boesenberg, 151; Kramer, 122; Hazenthal, 145. Total, 752.

Amerfert—B. Bennett, 123; T. Remsen, 195; D. Remsen, 176; Ryder, 192; R. Bennett, 179. Total, 865.

The Alcos, the leaders in the Arlington National tournament, lost a game last night, and are now only a few points ahead of the Gothams. The Edisons defeated the leaders in the first game by 71 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Edison—Cadiz, 185; Pihl, 137; Wenzel, 148; Holme, 146; Reese, 167. Total, 783.

Alco—Dewes, 134; Jackson, 127; F. Klucken, 181; Rossbach, 154; Ebling, 116. Total, 712.

SECOND GAME.

Alco—Dewes, 179; Jackson, 163; F. Klucken, 160; Rossbach, 190, Ebling, 174. Total, 866.

Straggler—Gaynor, 127; C. Hosinger, 156; Le Touzel, 130; Dixon, 167; G. Hosinger, 156. Total, 738.

THIRD GAME.

Straggler—Greir, 151; C. Hosinger, 156; Le Touzel, 174; Dixon, 169; G. Hosinger, 180. Total, 830.

Edison—Cadiz, 124; Wenzel, 127; Roth, 170; Holme, 136; Reese, 202. Total, 758.

In the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night the Atlantic Mutual team won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Atlantic Mutual—Newbold, 127; Montgomery, 132; Covert, 149; Heartt, 174; Ferdon, 182. Total, 776.

Royal—Bergen, 190; Wells, 131; Phillips, 101; Sanford, 165; Hendricks, 111. Total, 698.

SECOND GAME.

Atlantic Mutual—Newbold, 168; Montgomery, 125; Covert, 146; Heartt, 151; Ferdon, 168. Total, 738.

Underwriters—Enderley, 170; Long, 163; Rasmusson, 134; Clarke, 108; Block, 151. Total, 726.

THIRD GAME.

Royal—Bergen, 163; Wells, 149; Phillips, 99; Sanford, 145; Hendricks, 144. Total, 700.

Underwriters—Enderley, 122; Block, 148; Clarke, 126; Whittaker, 132; Long, 164. Total, 692.

Tournament Games To-night.

Harlem League—Harlem Wheelmen, Corinthian, Grove Hill.

Columbia League—Oerel, Standard, Boulevard.

American National—Metropolitan, Oriental, Orchard.

National—Oriental, Imperial, Riverdale.

Royal Arcanum—Stanley, Defendum, Harlem.

Arlington National—Glendale, Homestead, Bleecker.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—De Forest, De Witt Clinton, Atlantic.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-Tournament—Nassau, East New York, De Witt Clinton.

A BILLION IN INSURANCE

New York Life Honors Leadership Which Built It Up.

TO VICE PRESIDENT PERKINS

Complimentary Dinner and Presentation of Plate by Company's Officers at the Waldorf-Astoria.

A complimentary dinner was given last night at the Waldorf-Astoria in honor of George W. Perkins, Second Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, by the officers and heads of departments of the company. The dinner marked Mr. Perkins's return from a business campaign extending over last Summer in Europe, and it also recorded a memorial of the day on which the New York Life passed the thousand million dollar mark in paid for business in force. This record was passed May 23 last and yesterday evening was the first time the officers of the company have had an opportunity of celebrating it.

A feature of the programme was the presentation to Mr. Perkins of a magnificent service of plate by a committee of twenty-four, coming from all parts of the United States and Canada and representing the entire working field force of the company. The service was formally presented by E. S. Heyman, head of the Chicago office. It was accompanied by an illuminated address, to which was appended the autographs of all the men who united in the presentation. The sentiment expressed was as follows:

Mr. George W. Perkins: The 23d day of May, 1899, will always be notable in the calendar of the New York Life, but we know as others cannot that the achievement which that day records is greater even than it appears. Most of us had some part in the work of the wonderful six years which immediately preceded that date, but the succession of splendid campaigns which led up to it, the brilliant leadership, the voice of inspiration and command, all these were your own—all these are yours—and in this fashion we testify thereto. We offer you this service in the hope that it may speak eloquently to you and yours of our admiration for your qualities as a leader, our affection for you as a friend. We hope, too, that it may take its proper place among the priceless remembrances which pass from generation to generation, that it may tell its story to your children, and those who follow them bearing your name.

The address closed with the following sentiment, which was signed by President McCall:

The most notable achievement in the history of life insurance—$1,000,000,000 fully paid for and in force on the books of a single company—was duly chronicled on the 23d day of May, 1899. The great satisfaction of the President and Trustees over such an unequalled accomplishment was then fittingly expressed and their indebtedness to the agents therefor was properly acknowledged. The President has earnestly and often commended the unrivalled ability of the field men. He is proud, and justly so, of their labors and their loyalty, and he esteems beyond expression the assistance he has received in his executive management from the incomparable leader, his personal friend, Second Vice President George W. Perkins. The superb gift accompanying the testimonial of the agency staff is worthily bestowed on Mr. Perkins in recognition of his masterly work, marvelled ability, and high sense of duty. In thus honoring the Second Vice President his colaborers have honored and gratified the President.

The service and illuminated address were both the work of Tiffany & Co., and upon the service the best artists of the house have been at work since last June.

The guests of the evening included all the Trustees and executive officers of the New York Life, and in addition the following committee, the positions of the members being earned by competition, which was organized in the field force of the company running from Nov. 13 to Dec. 16 inclusive: Lee B. Fiske, Buffalo; C. Wm. Smith, Chicago; Walker Buckner, Chicago; E. A. Perkins, Philadelphia; W. S. Huntley, Pittsburg; J. T. Boone, Kansas City; Julius Bohm, New York City; R. T. Furman, New York City; R. W. Taylor, Cleveland; W. R. Malone, Toledo; C. T. Whitney, San Francisco; George W. Riggs, Chicago; Robert E. Whitney, New York City; H. A. Appelius, New York City; W. M. Harris, Chicago; J. Parker, St. Paul; E. S. Heyman, Chicago; Theodore Weil, Chicago; R. Allyn Lewis, Phoenix, Arizona; R. H. Plant, Macon, Ga.; J. G. Morgan, Winnipeg, Canada; B. H. Betts, Scranton, Penn.; Walker Buckner, Jr., St. Louis, and W. R. Noble, Louisville.

President John A. McCall presided, and among the speakers were Thomas B. Reed, Col. A. G. Paine, William B. Hornblower, and D. P. Kingsley. Third Vice President of the New York Life.

NEW THIRD RAIL SYSTEM.

A Road Between Atlantic City and Camden Will Be Built, It Is Said.

The Doty Third Rail Electric Company, which was incorporated yesterday in Delaware, with a capital of $2,500,000, was organized for the purpose of manufacturing and putting into operation a third-rail system which, it is claimed, is not dangerous.

While the system is entirely different, it is said, from the Murphy system, which was tried last Summer at Manhattan Beach, its essential feature is that the rails are "dead" except those directly under the car. There is an automatic switch, and the rail is killed after the car leaves it.

An official of the company states that it will install a plant at once in either Camden or Gloucester, N. J., and has a contract for building 120 miles of its road from Atlantic City to Camden.

TROLLEY CRASH HURT THREE.

Brooklyn Car Collision Due to a Stubborn Brake.

Car 2,139 of the Seventh Avenue trolley line was in collision with Car 521 of the Fifth and Flatbush Avenues, Brooklyn, last Fifth and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, last night at 8 o'clock. The collision was caused by the brakes on the Seventh Avenue car failing to act.

On the Seventh Avenue car those injured were Charles Hall, forty-one years old, of 592 Vanderbilt Avenue, contusion of the side, and Gertrude Schleelenbeck, fourteen years old, 270 Vanderbilt Avenue, contusions of body and face. They were attended by Ambulance Surgeon Gilmore of Seney Hospital. On the Fifth Avenue car Miss Gall, 805 Bergen Street, was slightly injured. The accident caused much excitement at the time. Two arrests were made.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Futurity course; selling; two-year-olds; purse $400. May Gertrude, 105 pounds, (Vitatoe,) 4 to 1, won; The Echo, 105, (T. Walsh,) 12 to 1, second; For Freedom, 105, (Jenkins,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:12½. Fine Shot, Gravita, Summer, Fair Fax, El Arte, and Frank Kuhry also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; all ages; purse $350. Sister Alice, 106 pounds, (Vitatoe,) 15 to 1, won; Frank Bell, 107, (E. Jones,) 8 to 5, second; Midlove, 107, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:07. Novia, Storm King, Formero, and Lady Helois also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and sixteenth; selling; three-year-olds and upward; purse $400. Tappan, 108 pounds, (Thorpe,) 3 to 2, won; Wyoming, 107 (Spencer,) 9 to 2, second; Meadowthorpe, 105, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:46½. Whitecomb, Marplot, Go To Bed, and Billy McClosky also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; free handicap; two-year-olds; purse $500. Yellow Tail, 120 pounds, (E. Jones,) 13 to 10, won; Erwin, 105, (C. Wilson,) 20 to 1, second; Flamora, 104, (T. Walsh,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Southern Girl and Dunblane also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile; free handicap; all ages; purse $500. Ventoro, 92 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 7 to 1, won; Rosormonde, 110, (Jenkins,) 8 to 5, second; Sybaris, 100, (Vitatoe,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:39¾. King Carnival, Defiance, Grand Sachem, and Moringo also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling; three-year-olds and upward; purse $400. Aframada, 105 pounds, (Jenkins,) 5 to 1, won; Mocorito, 109, (Spencer,) 7 to 5, second; Sly, 107, (Thorpe,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:12½. Jerid, Peace, Maud Ferguson, and San Mateo also ran.

Erne and O'Brien to Fight.

Articles of agreement were signed yesterday for a twenty-five round bout at 134 pounds, weigh in at the ringside, between Frank Erne, champion lightweight pugilist of Buffalo, and Jack O'Brien of this city. The fight will take place at the New Broadway Athletic Club in this city on Jan. 19, for a guaranteed purse of $5,000 or 50 per cent. of the gate receipts.

Another English Boxer Beaten.

Charley Goff of California met and defeated the English middle-weight boxer, Geoffrey Thorne, in less than two rounds before the Hercules Athletic Club in Brooklyn last night. The men met at catch weights. A blow on the jaw knocked out Thorne.

THE PURITAN ANNIVERSARY

New England Society of Brooklyn Holds Its Annual Dinner.

PRAISE OF PILGRIMS' WORK

Dr. Hillis Says They Are Maligned—Thomas Nelson Page on the Race Problem.

The New England Society of Brooklyn held its twentieth annual dinner at the Pouch Gallery on Clinton Avenue last evening. The occasion commemorated the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock—this year bringing the two hundred and seventy-ninth anniversary of that event—and their descendants gathered to recount the adventures of the hardy band and extol the principles that they represented. About 150 were present, fully half that number being women.

Ex-Justice Frederick A. Ward, President of the Society, presided. With him at the head table were the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Justice Willard Bartlett, Justice Frederic Adams of New Jersey, Thomas Nelson Page, the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University; William B. Davenport, and Tunis G. Bergen, President of the St. Nicholas Society.

President Ward in his introductory remarks caused considerable laughter when, in referring to Puritan principles, he said: "In these days of wireless telegraphy, horseless carriages, loveless marriages, grapeless wine, and churchless Sabbaths it is well that we should reflect upon the times when none of these existed."

In closing, he referred to Puritan valor and ventured the opinion that the same spirit ruled the English in South Africa today. "England will not be deterred," he said, "though the Modder and the Tugela run as red as the uniforms of her soldiers."

Dr. Hillis was then introduced to respond to the toast: "Forefathers' Day and the Message of Puritanism to the Republic." He said in part:

"Of late years it has become the fashion to belittle the Puritans and ridicule them. Our pleasure loving generation hurls many a gibe and stinging jest at their high hats and sombre garments, their cold reserve, their solemn habit of thought, and life.

"There is a type of mind that can never think of Puritanism save as a 'mere acrid defiance and sanctimonious sectarianism, or of the Puritans save as a band of ignorant and half crazy zealots.' With blighting sarcasm Hume said 'the Puritans hated bear baiting, not because it gave pain to the bears, but because it gave pleasure to the spectator.'

"When Connecticut expelled a Tory for his disloyalty, he went home to England and palmed off the story of the so-called 'blue laws,' which never had any existence outside of the brain of the man driven out for treason, and yet many an English author refers to the time when the mothers of New England were punished for kissing their husbands or babes on the Sabbath Day, and when the Puritan housewife threw away her vinegar on Saturday night lest the acid should work on Sunday, thus breaking the law against labor on the day of rest.

"Let us confess, then, that the Puritans were men with faults, many and great, but to minimize their errors or magnify their excellence would be alike unworthy of their memory and our inheritance. Their theology was narrow and in practice ceased to satisfy thinking men. Their stern way toward the Hester Prynnes has been succeeded by a certain gentle, loving sympathy.

"After the rocklike sternness of virtue we have had a charity and sweet philanthropy that embodied God's tenderness toward each bruised reed. But faulty as they were, be it remembered that there is some spot on every shaft of marble, some flaw in every pearl or diamond, some disproportioned feature in the loveliest face."

Thomas Nelson Page, who replied to the toast "What Each Section of the Country Owes to the Other," said, in beginning: "It seems to me as though the two sections we have been talking of in the past have been gradually merging into one, and I hope they will never be anything else but one. They say the South became reconciled at the time of the war with Spain. It is not true.

"The South became reconciled after Appomattox, when Lee laid down his arms and accepted the terms of the magnanimous Grant. The North—your great city here—is filled with Southern men, who give all their energies to building up the Union, and at the South we are doing our best to accomplish the same. Mason and Dixon's line is not even laid down in memory. That line we set down to-day is the line that circumscribes this great Union, with all its hopes and aspirations."

Referring to the negro question of the South. Mr. Page continued: "Among the problems which confront us is one that is like the pestilence that walketh in darkness, but the key to it, in our opinion, is that for the present at least the white race is the torchbearer of civilization, and never again will the white people of the South consent to be dominated by a weaker race. They are standing to-day between you and this problem, but we are ready to-day to do full justice to that people. I have many friends among them, but it is the race I stand against."

The other speakers were Justice Adams, who responded to the toast "The Art of Landing," and the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, the subject of whose address was "The Voyage of the Mayflower."

FIRE VISITS WEST BROADWAY.

Business Building and Contents Damaged $40,000—Firemen's Peril.

The iron-front six-story building at 495 West Broadway, occupied by five firms, was with its contents damaged by fire last night to the extent of $40,000. The tenants of the building were: Ground floor, James B. Rowley, restaurant; second and third floors, the Paris Flower and Feather Company; fourth floor, M. Koppelman, manufacturer of clothing; fifth floor, the Archimede Covered Wire Company; sixth floor, Samuel Rosenthal, manufacturer of hats and caps.

Junius Brown, a watchman, who with his family lives on the third floor of the adjoining building, No. 493, first discovered the fire, and gave the alarm by shouting from his window. A policeman sent in the first call. Two subsequent alarms were turned in.

Firemen R. McDonald of Engine No. 30, James Crawford of Engine No. 24, and a fireman whose name was not obtainable, were on the third floor fire escape fighting the fire, which seemed greatest at that point, when a window blew out and they were enveloped in a sheet of flame.

McDonald and Crawford fell to the second floor fire escape. Crawford would have gone to the ground had not McDonald caught him. Both men were then taken down, and were but slightly scorched. Their companion got down safely. It took the firemen an hour to extinguish the flames.

DIED FROM A BULLET WOUND.

Police Record Winslow Robinson a Suicide—Accident, Says Family.

Winslow Robinson, fifty-six years old, died from a pistol shot wound at his home, 19 Harrison Street, Stapleton, S. I., last evening. The police have recorded the case as one of suicide. Members of the family say it was a case of accidental shooting.

Mr. Robinson had been in ill-health for several months, and had been living at Liberty, N. Y., where he recently invested a lot of money. He had been living at his Staten Island home for a month past. Mrs. Robinson yesterday was in Manhattan with her daughter, Mrs. Albert E. Hodges, wife of the secretary to Gov. Delehanty of Sailors' Snug Harbor.

A colored servant girl heard a shot about 6 o'clock last evening, and, running to the front door to call help, saw Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Hodges approaching the house.

Dr. O'Dea was sent for and the police were notified. Mr. Robinson was found lying upon his bed dead. A revolver was in his right hand, and there was a bullet hole in his right temple. Mr. Robinson leaves a wife, three daughters, and two sons

To Sail After the Holidays.

The agents of the North German Lloyd Company yesterday announced that the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse would not sail for Cherbourg and Bremen next week, as usual, but would sail on Jan. 4. The reason given was that few passengers desired to spend the holidays at sea, and the passenger list therefore was not large enough to warrant the vessel sailing.

MR. WASHBURN ON CHINA.

Ex-Senator Approves Plan for a Commercial Commission.

Ex-United States Senator Washburn of Minnesota was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Speaking of the proposed plan to have Congress name a commission to improve American commercial relations in the Far East, particularly in China, he said:

"I want to see such a commission named. We should do a good business with China, and I believe we will if the Government takes hold of the matter in a proper manner. I would like to see at the head of such a commission Col. Charles Denby of Indiana. He spent twelve years in China, and has recently returned from the Philippines. He would be just the man for the place.

"I would not care to be on the commission as my business affairs in this country require my entire attention. The larger part of China's trade should come to us. We have an advantage in point of distance, and then China is handy to the Philippines."

Ex-Senator Washburn is familiar with China and its opportunities as he spent much time there several years ago, having been interested in obtaining railroad concessions for American syndicates.

Frank T. Bailey Dying.

Frank T. Bailey, Vice President of the Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Company, makers of registers and furnaces, with offices at 83 Beekman Street, is dying at the home of his son, H. W. Bailey, 170 West Eighty-fifth Street. He was taken ill with pneumonia on Saturday, and grew rapidly worse. Dr. Janeway and two other physicians held a consultation on Wednesday, and gave his relatives no encouragement. Mr. Bailey's home is at Montclair, N. J.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	7 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	.36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.75
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.27

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@65c; No. 2 red, 68@68½c; No. 2 corn, 30⅝@30¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31@31¼c; No. 2 oats, 22½@22¾c; No. 2 white, 25½@25¾c; No. 3 white, 24½@25½c; No. 2 rye, 51c; No. 2 barley, 38@45c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.48; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $8.75@$10; lard, per 100-lb, $5.10@$5.40; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.15@$5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.10@$5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, $5.70; granulated, $5.18; clover, contract, $8@$8.20.

COTTON.—Conditions at the Cotton Exchange were, for the most part, quite normal. Business was fairly active, but the approaching holidays led to caution. Evening up old accounts was preferred to making new ventures. Still the market was fairly active, and the extreme range of prices was a matter of 8 points. The caution of traders was increased by the unsatisfactory reports from Wall Street, where money was reasonably easy, while the market for securities showed nervousness and a weak undertone. After opening barely steady at a decline of 4@8 points, following disappointing cables, which showed a subsiding business in Liverpool in spot cotton and a net decline of 2½@3 points in futures, the course of the cotton market here was irregular. The market closed quiet and steady, with prices net 5@8 points lower. Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7¼c; Mobile, 7 1-16c; Savannah, 7⅛c; Charleston, 1-16c lower, at 7 3-16c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7¼c; Baltimore, 7½c; Augusta, 7 3-16c; Memphis, 7 5-16c; St. Louis, 7 5-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	....	....	....	7.03@7.04
January	7.09	7.14	7.06	7.06@7.07
February	7.16	7.19	7.14	7.11@7.12
March	7.22	7.25	7.18	7.18@7.19
April	7.25	7.26	7.25	7.22@7.24
May	7.30	7.32	7.25	7.26@7.27
June	7.32	7.32	7.32	7.26@7.28
July	7.31	7.32	7.29	7.28@7.29
August

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Cnemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

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The Corn Exchange Bank,
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WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
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DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
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DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
TRUSTEE'S (FINAL) CALL NO. 25,
Maturing January 1, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight (898) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 REGISTERED BONDS of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of $4,490,000, were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1034	1628	1883	3778	4541	5324	6875
1035	1629	1884	3779	4542	5325	6876
1036	1630	2024	3798	4544	5368	6877
1037	1631	2100	3804	4544	5369	6878
1143	1632	2136	3805	4545	5371	6906
1219	1633	2137	3806	4546	5372	6907
1220	1634	2138	3808	4547	5373	6908
1223	1718	2139	3826	4548	5374	6915
1252	1724	2140	3827	4549	5375	6933
1253	1744	2141	3828	4551	5376	6934
1301	1745	2148	3829	4552	5377	6936
1344	1746	2240	3829	4553	5378	6937
1345	1747	2241	3831	4554	5379	6938
1346	1748	2242	3832	4555	5380	6939
1347	1749	2243	3837	4556	5382	6948
1355	1750	2244	3838	4557	5383	6951
1409	1751	2303	3876	4558	5384	6981
1485	1752	2322	3982	4559	5385	6982
1486	1753	2324	3995	4560	5386	6991
1487	1754	2495	4037	4561	5387	6992
1488	1755	2535	4067	4562	5388	6998
1483	1756	2536	4085	4563	5390	6999
1490	1757	2859	4090	4564	5391	7163
1491	1758	2860	4091	4565	5406	7164
1492	1759	2872	4107	4566	5407	7165
1493	1760	2873	4112	4567	5416	7166
1494	1761	2874	4113	4568	5417	8609
1495	1762	2875	4114	4569	5448	8618
1496	1763	2876	4115	4570	5449	8619
1497	1764	2877	4116	4571	5450	8724
1498	1765	2878	4117	4572	5464	8725
1499	1766	2879	4118	4573	5468	8726
1500	1767	2880	4119	4574	5505	8965
1501	1768	2881	4129	4815	5513	8815
1502	1769	2882	4121	4617	5518	9023
1503	1770	2883	4122	4631	5519	9024
1504	1771	2884	4123	4632	5534	9025
1505	1772	2885	4124	4633	5538	12327
1506	1773	2886	4125	4634	5539	12329
1507	1774	2887	4126	4647	5540	12334
1508	1775	2888	4127	4719	5541	12335
1509	1776	2889	4128	4720	5542	12365
1510	1777	2890	4129	4728	5588	12394
1511	1778	2891	4130	4805	5614	12407
1512	1779	2892	4131	4806	5615	12408
1513	1780	2893	4132	4807	5638	12409
1514	1781	2895	4133	4808	5651	12410
1515	1782	2896	4134	4809	5670	12411
1516	1783	2897	4135	4810	5671	12412
1517	1784	2898	4136	4811	5687	12413
1518	1785	2899	4157	4812	5688	12414
1519	1786	2900	4138	4813	5689	12415
1520	1787	2901	4139	4814	5747	12416
1521	1788	2902	4140	4815	5749	12417
1522	1789	2903	4141	4816	5761	12418
1523	1790	2904	4142	4817	5762	12419
1524	1791	2905	4143	4818	5907	12423
1525	1792	2906	4144	4819	6204	12424
1526	1793	2907	4145	4820	6213	18063
1527	1794	2908	4146	4821	6218	18064
1528	1795	2909	4147	4822	6280	18080
1530	1798	2910	4148	4823	6281	18081
1531	1797	2911	4149	4824	6282	18082
1532	1798	2912	4150	4875	6292	18095
1535	1799	2913	4151	4905	6315	18096
1563	1800	2914	4152	4927	6316	18099
1564	1801	2915	4153	4928	6408	18174
1565	1802	2916	4154	4935	6441	18208
1566	1803	2917	4155	4938	6465	20463
1567	1819	2918	4156	4939	6466	20464
1568	1820	2919	4157	4940	6470	20495
1569	1825	2920	4158	4941	6472	20496
1570	1826	2921	4159	4955	6474	20502
1571	1827	2922	4160	4964	6479	20503
1572	1828	2923	4161	4965	6574	20509
1573	1829	2924	4162	4990	6575	20510
1574	1830	2925	4163	4991	6576	20517
1575	1831	2926	4164	4992	6577	20518
1576	1832	2927	4165	4993	6620	20519
1577	1833	2928	4166	4994	6621	20520
1578	1834	2929	4167	4995	6629	20521
1579	1835	2930	4219	4996	6627	20532
1580	1836	2931	4240	4997	6628	20534
1581	1837	2953	4260	4998	6629	20535
1582	1838	3000	4261	4999	6668	20536
1583	1839	3001	4222	5010	6669	20537
1584	1840	3002	4436	5029	6673	20538
1585	1841	3003	4412	5030	6707	20539
1586	1842	3004	4443	5031	6708	20540
1587	1843	3005	4446	5032	6710	20541
1588	1844	3006	4447	5033	6711	20683
1589	1845	3038	4448	5034	6712	20684
1590	1846	3046	4449	5035	6713	20859
1591	1847	3059	4450	5036	6728	20870
1592	1848	3060	4451	5037	6724	20871
1593	1849	3098	4452	5048	6725	20872
1594	1850	3099	4453	5049	6759	20873
1595	1851	3100	4454	5050	6774	20874
1596	1852	3101	4455	5051	6775	20881
1597	1853	3107	4456	5074	6781	20882
1598	1854	3108	4457	5078	6782	20883
1599	1855	3109	4458	5114	6783	20884
1600	1856	3110	4459	5127	6784	20900
1601	1857	3111	4460	5150	6799	20901
1602	1858	3112	4461	5151	6800	20902
1603	1859	3113	4462	5152	6802	20903
1604	1860	3114	4463	5183	6803	20904
1605	1861	3115	4464	5184	6804	20905
1606	1862	3116	4465	5190	6805	20906
1607	1863	3117	4487	5242	6806	20907
1609	1864	3306	4521	5250	6809	20908
1610	1865	3392	4522	5251	6810	20909
1611	1853	3397	4525	5252	6816	20914
1612	1867	3398	4526	5253	6817	20915
1613	1868	3500	4527	5207	6825	20917
1614	1869	3575	4528	5208	6826	20918
1615	1870	3578	4529	5266	6827	20919
1616	1871	3590	4530	5300	6834	20936
1617	1872	3591	4531	5301	6835	20937
1618	1873	3595	4532	5502	6836	20939
1619	1874	3616	4533	5303	6840	20941
1620	1875	3617	4534	5304	6841	20942
1621	1876	3680	4535	5305	6842	20943
1622	1877	3681	4536	5306	6843	20944
1623	1878	3685	4537	5312	6844	20945
1624	1879	3753	4538	5315	6845	20946
1625	1880	3776	4539	5320	6871	20947
1626	1881	3777	4540	5321	6872	20948
1627	1882					

All the outstanding bonds (both coupon and registered) issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

The bonds above designated will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and should be assigned to "CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE, FOR REDEMPTION."

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1900.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1900, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, November 13, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 898 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
Legal Depository for State, City and Court Moneys.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Separate Department with special facilities for Ladies.
Checks Drawn may be cashed at either office.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate, Mortgages, etc.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Ass't. Treas.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH . . . President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zeiah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22D, 1899,
at 12 o'clock noon at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
for account of whom it may concern.
200 shs. Manhattan R'y Co., hy'p'd.
200 shs. Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. Co., hy'p'd.
200 shs. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. common, hy'p'd.
300 shs. Bay State Gas Co., hy'p'd.

FINANCIAL.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
GENERAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA,
DECEMBER 13, 1899.

To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was, on motion, adopted:

"Resolved, That, for the purpose of providing a portion of the necessary capital for construction and equipment expenditures, during the year 1900, on the main and leased lines and branches, and for other corporate purposes, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe, at par, between December 27th, 1899, and January 20th, 1900, ON WHICH LATTER DATE THE PRIVILEGE WILL CEASE, for ten per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on December 26, 1899. The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder. Payment in full for such stock may be made after January 14th, and must be made not later than January 20th, 1900. Receipts, which will also be negotiable, will be given bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. from January 20th to May 1st, 1900, (being 70 cents per share,) at which time said receipts will cease to bear interest.

"Certificates for the new Stock will be delivered on and after May 1st, 1900, on surrender of the receipts. Receipts covering fractions of shares will be converted into Stock when presented in multiples of Fifty dollars. All receipts must be presented for conversion before January 1st, 1901, on and after which date they will only be redeemed, at par, in cash."

Blank forms, giving the particulars of the payments as above recited, forms of subscription, and allotment of privilege, etc., can be obtained on application at this office after December 20, 1899.

Stockholders desiring their new Certificates for full shares by May 1st must deposit their receipts with the Transfer Department of the Company on or before March 15th, 1900. For all receipts for full shares deposited after that date, and for all fractional receipts, Certificates will be ready for delivery as soon after May 1st as practicable, of which notice will be given.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

N. Y. CENTRAL
Will Sell at 175.
CHES. & OHIO
Will Sell at 40.

Chesapeake and Ohio is the cheapest dividend-paying railway stock on the list. It is earning over 2 per cent. now. Will earn more next year. It is being bought up for control, and will soon sell above 40.

N. Y. Central will sell at 175, and eventually sell higher than Lake Shore.

T. S., 1,242 Broadway.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Astoria Light, Heat & Power Company,
32 LIBERTY STREET.
New York, December 22d, 1899.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at this office on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

New York, Dec. 16, 1899.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Henry Elias Brewing Company for the election of five Directors for the year 1900, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company at 463 East 54th Street, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 16th day of December, 1899, at six o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until the 16th day of January, 1900.

JOSEPH F. LIPPE, Sec'y.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Henderson Bridge Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Henderson Bridge Company will be held at the Company's Office, Louisville, Kentucky, on the 1st of January, prox. The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 22d inst., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 2d of January, 1900.
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 5th, 1899. H. ELLIS, Secretary.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.

The annual election for Director of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Officers and Directors, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 4, 1899.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 33 William Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and noon.

R. L. EDWARDS, President.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 6, 1899.

The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 190 5th Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be opened from 10 to 11 A. M.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New York, December 7th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, December 14th, 1899.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 287 Greenwich Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN, 3 GENERAL FIRST MORTGAGE REGISTERED BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. numbered 1,724, 3,397, and 3,398, for $5,000 each, in the name of Harriet M. W. Lathrop, all of which bonds have been called for redemption and payment on January 1, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made by the undersigned owner of said bonds to the Central Trust Co. of New York, (the Trustee of said Mortgage,) for payment of said bonds and the accrued interest.

The undersigned demands the immediate return of said bonds, and warns all parties not to receive or negotiate the same.

HARRIET M. W. LATHROP,
No. 2 "D" The Gerard, 122 West 44th Street, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
The Board of Directors of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company have declared the semi-annual dividend of $2.50 per share on the Preferred A Stock for the half year ending with December, 1899, payable on the 31st day of January, 1900, to the holders of record on the last day of December, 1899, and in accordance with the contract pertaining to said stock have ordered that the surplus earnings for said half year applicable for dividends on said stock shall be carried forward and held available for the dividend of the second half of the fiscal year ending with June, 1900.

The transfer books of the Preferred A Stock will be closed from the close of business on the 26th day of December, 1899, to the 1st day of January, 1900.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minn., December 7th, 1899.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
The 15th semi-annual payment of $2.00 per share interest on the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company will be made, according to the contract pertaining to said stock, on the 15th day of January, 1900, to the holders of record on the last day of December, 1899.

The transfer books of the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock will be closed from the close of business on the 20th day of December, 1899, to the 1st day of January, 1900.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minn., December 7th, 1899.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s Prior Lien 3½ % Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 3, due January 1, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, 21st of December, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, 23d pf December, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1900.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 2, due January 1, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, 21st of December, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, 23d of December, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1900.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company
New York, Decemoer 20, 1899.

By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, January 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, December 28, 1899. The transfer books will be closed, for the purpose of this dividend, on December 28th, 1899, and will be reopened on January 16, 1900.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on January 20, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 12 M. December 30, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 26, 1900. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank,
NEW YORK.
December 19th, 1899.
69TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, to stockholders of record on this date, payable January 2d, 1900.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

The State Bank,
378 GRAND STREET.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held December 1st, 1899, a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, from the earnings of the Bank, for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1900, was declared payable Jan. 2d, 1900.

Transfer books will close December 21st, 1899.

A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

General Chemical Company,
NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the General Chemical Company, payable January 2d, 1900, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York City. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed from December 22d at 5 P. M. to January 3d at 10 A. M.

JAMES L. MORGAN, Jr., Treasurer.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
NINETY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after January 2d, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed from December 20, 1899, until January 2, 1900.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 21st, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., this date, reopening January 2d, 1900.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a regular semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20th, 1899, until Jan. 2d, 1900.

CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, December 21, 1899.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. and an extra dividend of one-half per cent. were declared payable January 22, 1900, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 28, 1899. Transfer books close 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 28, 1899, and open Jan. 22, 1900. WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Sec. and Treas.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 20th, 1899.

The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900.

The transfer books will remain closed from December 20th, 1899, to January 2d, 1900.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

West Side Bank.
New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of tax, payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record at this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 3, 1900.

THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. & Sixth Av.
New York, December 20, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, January 2d, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Union Bag & Paper Company,
New York, Dec. 6th, 1899.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after January 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 14th, 1899. Transfer books will close on December 14th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen on January 2d, 1900, at 10 A. M.

FRANK WASHBURN, Sec.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, December 22, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Jan. 1, 1900, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1900, at 10 A. M. JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1899.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 20, 1899.
EIGHTY-NINTH (89TH) DIVIDEND.

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, January 2, 1900, until which date the transfer book will be closed. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York.
NEW YORK, December 19, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. upon the stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1900, and the transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 20th, 1899.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of three (3) per cent. payable on and after January 2d, 1900.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 20th, 1899.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 2d, 1900.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon Saturday, December 23d inst., and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 2d, 1900.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1900.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Utah & Northern Railway Company First Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Utah & Northern Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupons due January 1st, 1900, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity, on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Tem

similar figures. The average for the four years from 1894 to 1897, inclusive, was only about 2,000 miles a year. In 1898 3,265 miles were built, or about 50 per cent. more than in the preceding years.

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Discussing the matter, The Gazette will say:

"The State which takes the lead in new railroad building is Iowa, with a total of 553 miles. Next come Minnesota, with 374 miles; Arkansas, 265; California, 209, and Michigan, 178 miles. These five States include one-third of the total new mileage of the year. A notable feature of the new railroad building is its extent over wide areas. Of the fifty States and Territories, only five —namely, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Delaware, Nevada, and the District of Columbia—are unrepresented. Not less than twenty-nine of the States and Territories have added over 50 miles each this year to their railroads, and seventeen, or one-third of the entire number, have added over 100 miles each. Among the Eastern States Pennsylvania stands at the head, with 170 miles. The South is well represented by Arkansas, with 265 miles; Alabama, 161; Louisiana, 149; Florida and Mississippi, each 148; South Carolina, 139; Georgia, 137; Tennessee, 118, and Missouri, 107 miles. Among the Southwestern Territories are Oklahoma, with 135 miles, and New Mexico, 125 miles.

"It is interesting to note the distribution of the new construction among the old lines. At the head of the list stands the Chicago and Northwestern, with a total of 858 miles. Then come the Illinois Central, 196 miles; the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, 162; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, 160; the Seaboard Air Line, 145; the Minneapolis and St. Louis, 102; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 98; the El Paso and Northeastern, 90; the Northern Pacific, 88; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, 86; the Louisville and Nashville, 79; the Great Northern, 78; the Gulf and Ship Island, 75; the Oregon Railroad and Navigation, 71, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 60 miles.

"With comparatively few exceptions, the larger additions of mileage have been made by the old roads. This is particularly true in Iowa and Minnesota, where there has been a scramble by the old companies to open up new territory. In Pennsylvania the 170 miles of new road are divided among not less than twenty-nine companies. Notable among the longer new lines are the Jacksonville and Southwestern in Florida, 54 miles; the Gulf and Ship Island, with its three extensions, aggregating 75 miles; the El Paso and Northeastern, 90 miles, and the Atlantic, Valdosta and Western, 61 miles.

"Large as the figures are for the year, they would have undoubtedly been larger had it not been for the increase in the cost of materials and the impossibility in many cases, of procuring rails ordered months before. Altogether, the exhibit is a remarkable evidence of the widespread prosperity that has at last overtaken the country."

BIG DEMAND FOR PENNIES.

Deputy Assistant Treasurer Muhleman says that the demand for pennies on the part of dry goods and other merchants has been unprecedentedly large this Christmastide—so large, indeed, that the Mint at Philadelphia has been unable to supply the demand. On several days orders for 500,000 or more have been made.

The increased holiday trade is said to be largely responsible for this exceptional demand.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

National City Bank designated as the depository of the internal revenue receipts, through which the distribution of funds will be made to all of the banks which accept the offer of the Treasury Department.

Suit has been brought in the Supreme Court to restrain the sale of the Wagner Palace Car Company to the Pullman's Palace Car Company.

American Sugar Refining Company to guarantee contract prices through the month of January.

Election of H. McK. Twombly a Director of the Michigan Central and Frederick W. Vanderbilt a Director of the Canada Southern succeeding the late Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Reduction of half a cent in postal rates for sterling exchange.

Increase of $20,243 in Pan Handle's surplus for November, but increase of $236,836 since January 1.

Plan of reorganization for the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City ready to be submitted at a meeting called for Dec. 29.

Announcement by the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company that the product of one distillery for ten years has been sold, and that of eight others for the coming year.

Meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company postponed until Jan. 10.

No change in the Bank of England rate of discount, but advance in that of the Bank of France to 4½ per cent.

President Ripley and other officials of the Atchison to start next month on their annual inspection of the entire system.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Business on the Stock Exchange to-day started steadier on the announcement that the bank rate was not raised. France sent buying orders, but sellers were too numerous. The market collapsed and the announcement of the rise of the French bank rate led to general disorganization and an avalanche of forced sales. The market closed without recovering.

American securities opened dull with prices below parity level. Stocks were offered freely and prices broke away badly. The close was flat.

Consols for money, 98 1-16; consols for the account, 98⅛; Canadian, 90⅛; Erie, 10⅝; Erie first preferred, 30⅝; Illinois Central, 111; Union Pacific preferred, 72⅜; St. Paul, 117½; New York Central, 134; Pennsylvania, 65½; Reading, 8⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 72; Atchison, 18½; Louisville, 76½; Grand Trunk, 6⅜; Anaconda, 6¾.

Bar silver quiet at 27 1-16 per ounce.

Money 4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills 6⅛@7 per cent. and for three months' bills 6⅜ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 83¼.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £33,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 131; Madrid, 27.75; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.22½.

FRENCH DISCOUNT RATE.

Bank of France Raises Its Figure from 3 1-2 to 4 1-2 Per Cent.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The rate of discount of the Bank of France was raised to-day from 3½ to 4½ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 675,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 10,575,00f, gold in hand decreased 4,750,000f, bills discounted increased 45,250,000f, and silver in hand decreased 2,350,000f.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Prices on the Bourse today opened firmer, but speedily relapsed. When the rise in the bank rate was announced the rush of realization orders was riotous. Spanish 4s were specially affected; they closed at 64.85. Kaffirs fell on London sending selling orders, for which there were few buyers. Prices closed weak. After the close there was another fall in rentes to 98.97. Three per cent. rentes, 99f 12½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 39c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—Business was undecided on the Boerse to-day. Stocks were under the influence of Paris and New York. Prices were firm all round, on the news that the Bank of England rate was unchanged. Exchange on London, 20 marks 55 pfennigs for checks.

The Berliner Correspondenz says:

"The sensational raising of the bank rate is largely the result of the steady development during the last five years of the economic activity of Germany, where credits are being increasingly strained. The whole movement is traceable to the extraordinary increase of paper investments and of the Imperial Bank since 1895, accompanied by a decrease in the stock of bullion. Foreign demands are not an important factor in the increase of the bank rate."

VIENNA, Dec. 21.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. Prices closed firm on the fact that there was no change in the Bank of England rate.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 21.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day, speculators showing little spirit owing to the uncertain state of the Western Bourses. Prices hardened in some instances on the fact that there was no change in the Bank of England rate.

The Daily Chronicle's financial expert says he understands the Bank of England has made advances against £2,000,000 gold to arrive from New York, including Saturday's shipments.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities only two or three stocks were at all active. Most of the list was entirely neglected, and in no stock was the day's total large, even compared with recent figures. Liquidation of the urgent kind that led to so many sharp recessions early in the week seemed to have ceased, and in the absence of selling pressure, which brought buyers into the market on account of the relatively low prices at which stocks were offered, there was not enough demand for stocks to give any life to trading. Amalgamated Copper was the most conspicuous stock, speculation as to the dividend leading to considerable fluctuation in that stock, but the rest of the market moved over a narrower range. Closing prices showed much irregularity, not changes including a number of advances but probably still more numerous declines. In the afternoon the market showed a little more life accompanied by increased desire to sell. For a number of stocks offered it was very difficult to find bids, and some were offered down much below recent figures.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.—All day news was awaited in regard to the action of the Directors on the question of the second quarterly dividend, and the price of the stock fluctuated with the varying views taken as to what that action would probably be. That the action taken coincided with none of the forecasts was probably the best explanation of the very sharp reaction which occurred just at the close, when the amount of the dividend was announced. Early in the day, when predictions were made that the dividend would be 3 per cent., or at least that the regular quarterly dividend would be raised from 1½ to 2 per cent., covering by shorts and some buying for the long account forced Amalgamated from 75, the opening sale, to 81½. In the last fifteen minutes of trading the price fell back to 79, and the stock was offered there at the close. Net change for the day was an advance of three-quarters of a point. The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. and the extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. are payable Jan. 22.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was in demand, and the preferred stock ended the day with a substantial net gain. Sales of this issue were made as high as 21⅝, and it closed at 21¼ bid, against 19⅜ bid at the close of the previous day. In the common stock the top price was 7¼, but it later reacted from this figure and closed unchanged, at 6½ bid. Buying of these stocks was apparently for the account of insiders, but some disposition was shown by others to purchase the preferred stock, the argument in favor of doing so being that the price of the stock has been so greatly cut down by recent declines that a reaction may reasonably be looked for.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS preferred was bid up to 43½ soon after the opening, but it was freely offered later, and the price went off to 41. It closed at 41 bid. The common stock advanced with the preferred early in the day, but declined with it afterward. It lost 1¾ points net.

STANDARD GAS common was offered all day without finding a purchaser. Final offerings of the stock were at 95.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST.—Many offerings were made of International Banking and Trust Company stock, but no sales were effected, as no bidders were found. Latest private sales of the stock were made at 148. Yesterday it was offered down to 132. These offerings were accompanied by rumors of the company being in some difficulty, but this was positively denied by friends of the company. A Director of the company said yesterday that it was in absolutely sound condition, and able to pay off at a moment's notice every cent of its deposits. He attributed the selling of the stock to forced liquidation of a number of loans in which part of the collateral was International Banking and Trust Company stock.

LORILLARD preferred was offered down to 112 without finding a purchaser.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1½
New Amsterdam	20½	21½
New Amsterdam pf.	41	43
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	88	90

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	....	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	77	78
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle pf.	50	60
American Bicycle bonds	91	....
American Hide & Leather	....	35
American Hide & Leather pf.	....	80
American Woolen Goods	....	18½
American Woolen Goods pf.	....	73
American Writing Paper 5s	....	85
Beet Sugar	....	20
Beet Sugar pf.	....	77
Distilling Company of America	....	6½
Distilling Company of America pf.	....	21¼
Electric Axle Light & Power	....	5⅝
Electric Boat	....	23
Electric Boat pf.	....	35
Havana Commercial	....	14
Havana Commercial pf.	....	50
International Pump	....	13
International Pump pf	....	59½
National Gramophone	....	63
National Salt	....	42
National Salt pf.	....	75
National Tube	....	40
National Tube pf.	....	90
Otis Elevator	....	18
Otis Elevator pf.	....	85
Pittsburg Coal subs.	....	90
Royal Smokeless Powder pf.	....	91
Rubber Goods Mfg.	....	23½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	....	75
Sloss-Sheffield	....	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	....	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	....	451
Union Steel & Chain	....	15
Union Steel & Chain pf.	....	....
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	....	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	78¾	79
American Air Power	30	40
American Cotton	....	50
Arizona Lead	10	16½
Asphalt Company of America	11½	12½
British Columbia Copper	....	10
Chicago & Alton subs	104½	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	46	50
Electric Vehicle pf.	....	90
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	....	18
Illinois Transportation	....	2¾
*Markeen Copper	....	6½
Mexican 5s	....	97
New England Transportation	....	6
New York Gas & Electric 4s	....	87
New York Gas & Electric 5s	....	102¾
New York Transportation	....	9½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	....	18
St. Louis subs	....	....
St. Louis common, when issued	....	28
St. Louis preferred, when issued	....	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	....	94¾
Storage Power	....	10¼
Tennessee Copper	....	10
Trust Company of America	....	212
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	....	28
Whipsaw Copper	....	13⅛

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	238
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	....
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction, pf.	70	72½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	82	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Electric 4s (new)	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	74
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115½	117½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	82	88
Nassau Electric 4s	....	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	28	30
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	200
North Jersey Street Railway	30½	32
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	199	200
Union Traction, Providence	110	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	....	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st with interest	....	74
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	....
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	40	43
Denver Gas 5s	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	41	43
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York	300	....
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	20	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	....	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	118
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	110	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	41	43
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	61	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	56	61
St. Paul Gas stock	89	91
St. Paul Gas bonds	....	93
Standard Gas, New York	120	....
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	116	118
Standard Gas 1st	14	16
Syracuse Gas stock	14	90
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	107
Western Gas	105	106½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	....

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	....	32
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	93½	94½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	41	48
Union Ferry bonds	100½	102½

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Typefounders'	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	98	....
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	....
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	80	85
Cramp & Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	59	....
General Chemical pf.	100	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf.	....	112
Standard Coupler	41	....
Trenton Potteries	37	40
Trenton Potteries pf.	6	10
Union Typewriter	55	65
Union Typewriter pf.	25	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	112	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
Worthington Pump pf.	107	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf.	20	25

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3½@7 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $262,921,686; balances, $8,803,207; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $996,284.

Money on call in London, 4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 6⅛ per cent., for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange weak. Nominal rates were 4$81½ for sixty days and 4$88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.80⅝@$4.81; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87¼; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.80@$4.81¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.24⅜ and 5.20⅝; reichsmarks, 95⅜@93¾ and 94¾; guilders at 39 13-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-32@15 discount. Chicago —40c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅜c off; selling, par. St. Louis—10c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—At a rule to-day's fluctuations were narrow. There was a somewhat firmer tone in the higher-priced home specialties, and not only in these but in lower-priced stocks a great deal of investment buying of small lots was seen. Bell Telephone was up 5, at 345; Mergenthaler was up 5, at 195; United States Oil lost ¾, to 25¼; Parrot lost ¾, to 35½; Amalgamated ran up 2¼, to 81; Centennial lost ½, to 15½, rallying to 16¼; Montana gained 4, to 265; Gold Dredging was off 1, at 2; Chicago and West Michigan fives were 1 lower, at 97; North Michigan fives sold at 89; Boston Elevated yielded 1, to 99; Osceola was off 1, at 67; Dominion Coal lost ½, to 41½; Bingham was up ¾, at 10¾. The market closed dull and generally heavy in tone.

The local banks are all in stronger positions than they were a week ago, and are more disposed to loan on the right collateral than for some time past, although none of them is at all inclined to help out speculative "bargain hunters." All the loans at the Clearing House to-day were made at 6 per cent., and New York funds sold at 16 2-3 and 5 cents' discount.

On call, money rules from 6 to 7 per cent. to the strongest borrowers. Collateral loans of the very highest order are being placed at 6 per cent. for a year. Some mercantile paper is being sold to out-of-town banks at 6@6½ per cent. City banks are taking care of their customers at 6 per cent. and upward.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6½	Old Colony	4½	5
Allouez	2	2½	Old Dominion	18½	19
Arcadian	22½	24	Osceola	67	68
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	35	36
Ash Bed	....	1	Pioneer	1⅞	2¼
Atlantic	21½	....	Quincy	133	135
Baltic	17	17½	Rhode Island	....	5¼
Bos. & Cr. C.	200	....	Santa Fé	5¼	5½
Bost. & Mon.	261	265	Santa Ysabel	7	7½
Butte & Bos.	41	45	Shoe	28¾	29
Cal. & Hec.	720	730	Tamarack	175	180
Centennial	16	17	Utah Con.	23	24
Franklin	13¾	14	Washington	1½	1½
Humboldt	1	2	Winona	5	5½
Isle Royale	23	24	Wolverine	36½	37¼
Mohawk	15½	16½			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	241	245	Cent. Mass. 10½ 12
Bost. & Low.	241	....	Fitchburg pf. 110 115
Bost. & Me.	199	200	N.Y.&N.E. 6s. 110 112
Bos. & Prov.	....	300	N.Y.&N.E. 7s. 114 115
Bost. Elev.	98	99	West End... 91 92
Bost. Gas	....	85	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	344	345	Mex. Tel. 2⅞ 3
Chi. Stk. Yds.	131	....	New E. Tel. 140
Dom. Coal	41¼	41¾	Pond Creek 25⅛ 25½
Dom. C. pf.	113	114	West'g'se El. 40
Erie Tel.	100	101	West'se E.pf 63

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Linseed to-day opened at 51⅝ and dropped to 50½, closing at 51. The comomn closed at 11½ after opening at 12. Chicago Union Traction dropped from 26½ to 25 at the close. The preferred was nervous and ranged from 76½ at the start to 73, closing at 74¼. Biscuit was sold from 34⅞ to 33½, closing at 34. Match closed at 118½, which was ½ point loss. Metropolitan preferred opened at 74, sold up to 75½, but closed at 73½. The bonds ranged from 94 to 93¾. The certificates brought 26@25½.

Sales.				
490	American Linseed	12	11½	11½
1,180	American Linseed pf.	51¾	50⅜	51
100	American Tin Plate	26¼	26¼	26¼
400	American Tin Plate pf.	76	75½	76
405	Chicago Union Trac.	26½	25	25
262	Chicago Union T. pf.	76½	73	74¼
1,302	Diamond Match	119	118½	118½
21	Internat. Pack. pf.	11	11	11
80	Metropolitan Elev.	26	25½	25½
1,005	Metropol. Elev. pf.	74½	73½	73½
2,442	National Biscuit	34¾	33¾	34
370	National Biscuit pf.	90	89¾	90
100	National Carbon	15¼	15	15¼
25	National Carbon pf.	80	79¾	79¾
50	National Steel	36	36	36
10	North Chicago	232	232	232
15	Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	75	75	75
110	Union Loop	103½	102½	103½
393	West Chicago	112	110	111

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
$36,000	Metropol. El. gold 4s	94	93¾	93¾
35,000	West Chicago Con. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—Renewed weakness was developed in the stock market to-day. Lehigh Valley receded from 24¼ to 23¾; Cambria Steel, 18⅝ to 17¾; Electric Company of America, 12 to 11½; Asphalt, 12¼ to 11½; Marsden, 10¾ to 9⅝; United Gas, 147 to 145; Union Traction, 36¼ to 35; Philadelphia Traction, 94 to 93; Welsbach Light, 36 to 35; Choctaw preferred, 42 to 41½; Consolidated Lake Superior, 16¾ to 16; Philadelphia Company, 36 to 35, and Electric Storage Battery, 78 to 62½. The pressure was not severe, but the buying power was extremely limited, owing to the fact that brokers insisted upon purchases being paid for in full. The selling of Union Traction alone was significant. It was believed a big block—probably for a New York holder—was being liquidated.

The close was weak at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	18¼	18½	Phil. Elec.	5¼	5½
Choctaw	53½	55	Phil. Trac.	93¼	93½
Dia. Steel	5⅝	5¾	Union Trac.	34⅝	35
Dan'e Bess.	3	3¼	U. Gas Imp.	144	145
El. Co. of Am.	11½	11¾	Welsb. Light	35	35¼
Lehigh Val.	23	23½	W. N.Y. & P.	5	5¼
Marsden	9⅞	10			

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Dec. 21, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
11	11¾	625	Am. Car & Foundry	11⅞	11⅞	11	11	— ⅞
52	53	474	Am. Car & Found. pf.	53	53½	53	53¼	— ¾
31½	32	150	American Ice	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅛
73	77	30	Am. Ice pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	....
31¼	31⅝	920	American Cotton Oil	33	33	31¼	31½	— 1½
11⅝	12⅛	400	American Linseed	11½	11¾	11½	11¾	— ⅛
50½	51	1,070	Am. Linseed pf	51⅜	51⅞	51	51	— ⅝
7⅛	7¼	100	American Malting Co.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅝
26½	28	1,610	Am. Malting Co. pf.	30	30	24	26	— 4
30¼	31½	1,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	31½	32	30	30	— 1½
81	82	688	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83½	84	81	81	— ¾
40½	40¾	27,345	American Steel & Wire	41	42	40¼	40¼	— ⅝
87	89	578	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	88	89½	88	89¼	+1¼
121½	121¾	89,700	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	124½	125½	120¼	121½	— 4½
112	114	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113	113	112	112	— 1½
25¼	26	754	American Tin Plate	27	27	26	26	— 1½
87½	88	25,192	American Tobacco	80⅝	89½	87	87½	— 2
130	136	300	American Tobacco pf.	136½	136½	135	135	— 5
38	39	200	Am. Steel & Hoop	39	39	39	39	— ½
78	80	45	Am. Steel & Hoop pf.	78	78	78	78	....
17	17¼	9,715	At., T. & S. F.	18¾	18¾	17	17	— 1⅝
56⅜	56⅝	31,390	At., T. & S. F. pf.	57¼	57¾	56¼	56⅝	— 1⅝
33½	34	4,170	Atlantic Coast Line	34¾	35	33¼	33½	— 2
49	50	7,937	Baltimore & Ohio	50	50⅞	49	49½	— 2
69¾	70⅜	9,171	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	71⅝	72	69	70¼	— 1
64⅜	64⅝	95,243	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	65	67½	62½	64½	+1
88	89	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	134	134	134	134	— 1½
130	134	100	Brunswick City	11	11	11	11	— ¼
10	11½	100	Canada Southern	50	50	49	49	— 1⅝
48½	49	450	Canadian Pacific	87¾	87¾	87¼	87½	— ¼
87½	....	200	Canadian Pacific	28¼	29	28	28⅜	....
28¾	28½	9,148	Chesapeake & Ohio	118¼	118¾	117⅛	117¾	— 1
117⅝	117⅞	22,510	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	35	36½	35	36½	....
....	....	300	Chi. Con. Traction	74	76	74	76	— ½
12	13	510	Chi. Great Western	11½	11¾	11	11¼	— ⅝
20⅞	21	4,969	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A	76	76	76	76	— 1
21¼	21⅝	5,145	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B	34½	34½	33⅜	33⅜	— 1½
64¼	64⅝	1,285	Chi. Ind. & Louis.	85	85	85	85	+ ¼
13⅞	14¼	3,010	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	43	43	43	43	— 1⅞
49¼	49½	22,113	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	115¾	116⅜	114⅜	114⅝	— 2½
70¼	70⅝	5,643	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	157	157	151½	154	— 2
37½	37¾	3,190	Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	157	157	151½	154	— 2
12⅜	130	7,947	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	103¾	104¾	103	103½	— 2
92¾	93	19,295	Chi. Term. Trans.	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	....
34	34⅜	3,725	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	— 1½
68⅞	69	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	58	58	57	57	— ¾
88	90	1,000	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ¼
52½	53	200	Pressed Steel Car	45	45	45	45	....
81	82	400	Pressed Steel Car pf.	38	38½	37	37	— 2⅞
181	184	560	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	125	125	125	125	+ 1½
16⅞	17	3,335	Reading	18½	18½	18	18	— 1¼
46½	47⅜	1,700	Reading 1st pf	30	30	24	26	— 4
24	25	1,580	Reading 2d pf	51⅜	51⅞	51	51	— ⅝
17	18½	733	Republic Iron & Steel	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅝
62	63	455	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	125	125	125	125	+ 1½
....	....	50	Rio Grande West. pf.	18½	18½	18	18	— 1¼
47	50	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	5	5	5	5	....
8¾	9¼	330	St. L. & San Fran.	37½	37½	37½	37½	— 1½
29½	29⅝	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	185	185	180	180	— 3
10½	11	800	St. Louis Southw.	28¾	28¾	27¼	27¾	— ½
21¾	22⅛	2,020	St. Louis Southw. pf.	80	80½	79¼	79¼	— 1¾
114	115	625	St. Paul & Omaha	113¼	113¼

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

St. Nicholas Avenue Apartment House Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Berry & Trenholm have sold the Scotia apartment house at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, known as 200 to 206 St. Nicholas Avenue, for Dr. E. L. McComb Bristol to Dewitt Judson for about $130,000; also, the Treupel place, on the old White Plains Road, Mamaroneck, for a client, to Dr. E. L. McComb Bristol for about $40,000.

Paul R. Towne took title yesterday from Charles L. Tiffany to the plot at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, 100.9 by 175, for an expressed consideration of $185,000.

F. Rollins Wood has sold for William Dempsey the six-story apartment house 850 and 852 West End Avenue, 50 by 100.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold for Thomas McIntyre to Adelson & Slone the three-story dwelling 977 Third Avenue, 25.1 by 105.

E. H. Landon has sold to Arthur L. Lesher the four-story dwelling 9 East Seventy-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Jackson & Stern have sold to Lippmann & Friedman, for improvement, 117 and 119 Christopher Street, a plot 50 by 90.5; also, to Aaron Kommel the five-story double tenement 28 Orchard Street, 25.3 by 87.6.

John Peters has sold to Thomas Hackett the four-story building 493 Third Avenue, 25.1 by 81.1.

William Seeligsberg has sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to Peter Herter the old buildings 209 and 211 East Eighty-first Street, 50.11 by 102.2. Two six-story tenements will be erected on the plot.

David Stewart has sold for Jacob Shipsey the three-story brick building, with store, 1,873 Amsterdam Avenue, 19.6 by 40 by 100, to an investor for cash.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold for a Mr. Engel 221 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a frame dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.11, to A. Levy, who recently bought, through the same brokers, the adjoining houses, Nos. 223 and 225.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

68, 70, and 72 Varick Street, southeast corner of Canal Street, 74.5 on Varick Street by 74.8 on Canal Street by 61 by 30.10, three and four story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Havens Relief Fund Society $60,000

Washington Avenue, southwest corner of Butler Place, Cobble Park, 50.8 by 98.11 by 50.4 by 116.11, irregular; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Thomas B. Watson. 500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

652 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, southeast corner of Melrose Avenue, 21 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; together with 655 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, northeast corner of Melrose Avenue, abutting on the foregoing, 21 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Pelle Metzger 12,877

557 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 18 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary A. McLaughlin 15,135

933 Park Avenue 25.6 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to David K. Case 26,500

By John S. Mapes.

Mulford Avenue, Throgg's Neck, southwest corner of James Street, 25 by 100, vacant, foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, the Duchess Land Company 450

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Proctor Clarke, referee, 797 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 150 feet east of Brook, formerly Clifton, Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling, with one-story frame dweling at the rear. Due on judgment, $3,399.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry P. McGown, referee, 102 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,892.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, William Deutsch, referee, 65 East End Avenue, east side, 51.5 feet north of Eighty-second Street, 25.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement; 68 East End Avenue, west side, 76.8 feet north of Eighty-second Street, 25.3 by 98, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,200; subject to other mortgages, on first parcel, $13,000; on second parcel, $14,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles G. F. Wahle, referee, 57 and 59 Ann Street, north side, 144.2 feet west of William Street, 2x1 by 122.11 and irregular, four and five-story brick building. Due, on judgment, $50,731.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank W. Thomas, referee, 538 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 375.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, 50 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $7,903.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob Marks, referee, 191 Broad Avenue, Unionport, north side, extending from Washington to Jackson Street, 21.6 by 265, two-story frame building, with hall. Due on judgment, $2,225; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 45 Henry Street, for a six-story and basement brick tenement, 25 by 88; John Bauls on 25 West Ninety-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 218 and 220 West Twenty-first Street, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, 46.10 by 88.8; Boehm & Boehm of 35 Nassau Street, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $75,000.

Fourth Street, south side, 144 feet east of Avenue D, for three six-story and basement brick tenements, with stores, 27.11 by 84; Lowenfeld & Prager, owners; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $87,000.

Broome Street, northwest corner of Varick Street, for two six-story brick tenements, 33 and 50 by 85.4 and 50.4; Lanrowitz & Fine, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $70,000

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, 150 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 70; Kasimir Lofink, owner; H. F. A. Schnit, architect; cost, $12,000.

Park Avenue, west side, extends from One Hundred and Thirtieth to One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, for two six-story brick and stone stores and lofts, 199.10 by 99; Charles Vard Hall of 26 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; McGuire & Hall, architects; cost, $220,000.

Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 133.4 feet west of Park Avenue, for a seven-story brick-and-stone flat, 102.2 by 90.4; Mary E. Dempsey, Astoria, L. I., owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $150,000.

No. 35 East Sixty-eighth Street, for a five-story and basement brick dwelling, 25 by 100.5; Mary D. Dunham of 898 Madison Avenue, owner; Carrere & Hastings, architects; cost, $120,000.

Wilkins Place, east side, 208.11 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 50; James F. Delaney, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $6,500.

No. 526 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, for a five-story brick flat, 21.5 by 80; Mrs. Sussie Fury, owner; S. D. Cohen, architect; cost, $18,000.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 226 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, 18 by 57.6; Leopold Guttag of 901 Forest Avenue, owner; Matthew Turnbull, Jr., architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 838 and 840 Broadway, for a twelve-story brick-and-limestone store and lofts, 50.7 by 95; Henry Corn, owner; Robert Maynicke of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $350,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 167.1 feet south of Tremont Avenue, for a one-story frame store and dwelling, 27 by 85.8; Ida L. Goerck of 778 Tremont Avenue, owner; F. Jaeger, architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, 255.6 feet west of Sheridan Avenue, for two three-story frame flats, 22 by 44; Matthew Sheehy, owner; William H. Rahman, architect; cost, $12,000.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 226 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, 18 by 65; Leopold Guttag of 901 Forest Avenue, owner; Matthew Turnbull, architect; cost, $10,000.

Bronx Park Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Lebanon Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 42; August Diener, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 223 East Eightieth Street, for a five-story brick factory, 22.4 by 92.2; Thomas Nugent, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $18,000.

Nos. 338 and 340 East Fifteenth Street, for a seven-story and basement brick flat, 42 by 87.9; Shaff & Silberman of 83 Canal Street, owners; M. Bernsteln, architect; cost, $35,000.

Beach Avenue, west side, 250 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, 20 by 55; M. T. Reedy of 35 Beach Avenue, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $10,000.

Broadway, west side, 60 feet south of One Hundred and First Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 50 by 90; Thomas McLaughlin of 418 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $120,000.

No. 213 Seventh Street, for a six-story brick flat, 28 by 84; Bernard Reich of 271 Seventh Street, owner; A. De Saldern, architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 599 and 601 Broadway, 15 and 17 Houston Street, and 172 Mercer Street, for a twelve-story brick office building, 127 by 200; Frederick Ayer of Boston, Mass., owner; A. J. Manning of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $500,000.

Timpson Place, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for a three-story frame flat, 20 by 55; M. T. Reedy, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $5,000.

Union Avenue, southeast corner of Jennings Street, for a five-story brick flat and store, 25.5 by 90.2 by 100; Kirk & Graham of 1,162 Hce Avenue, owners; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

Intervale Avenue, west side, 184 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Diodoro Sofia, owner; Hunt & Murgatroyd, architects; cost, $600.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 112 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Emil Robitzek, owner; Hunter & Murgatroyd, architects; cost, $4,500.

No. 282 to 286 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick store; G. L. Morgenthau of 59 Liberty Street, owner; F. Jacobsen, architect; cost, $3,000.

Denman Place, north side, 120 feet west of Tinton Avenue, to a one-story and attic frame stable; Annie Leaghy, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 48 and 50 Greenwich Avenue, to a five-story brick flat, with store; I. Greenwald of 32 Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, owner; C. Rentz, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 93 and 95 Franklin Avenue, to a five-story brick store; William Watson estate, owner; C. H. McAfee, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 4,072 and 4,062 Park Avenue, to two two-story frame dwellings; Sarah I. Wyckoff, owner; J. N. Gillespie, architect; cost, $250.

No. 327 Broadway, to a five-story brick and stone store and lofts; estate of Henry Barclay, owner; cost, $800.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 189 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; James T. Smith, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $1,000.

PLANS FOR LARGE BUILDINGS.

Rush to File Them Before the New Code Goes Into Effect.

The rush continues to get plans on file at the Building Department before the new Building Code goes into effect to-morrow. The great number of plans that have been placed on record during the last ten days have been, for the most part, for dwellings and tenements, but yesterday's list was noteworthy in that it contained several sets of plans for operations of a more extensive character—two new Broadway buildings, a store and loft structure on upper Park Avenue, and an apartment house on Broadway near One Hundred and First Street.

Frederick Ayer of Boston submitted plans for a twelve-story brick store and office building, to be erected at 599 and 601 Broadway, extending to Mercer and Houston Streets. The building will front 50 feet on Broadway, 50 feet on Houston Street, and 127 feet on Mercer Street. A. J. Manning, architect for Mr. Ayer, says the cost of construction will be in the neighborhood of $500,000.

The southeast corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street will be improved by the erection of a twelve-story brick and limestone business building for Henry Corn, at an estimated cost of $350,000. Robert Maynicke is the architect. William W. Astor recently filed plans for a similar building, to be built at a cost of $400,000, on the opposite corner, which takes in the Star Theatre.

The block on the west side of Park Avenue, from One Hundred and Thirtieth to One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, will undergo a radical change in the proposed construction of two six-story brick and terra cotta store and loft buildings by Charles Ward Hall, at an estimated cost of $220,000, from plans by McGuire & Hall. Thomas McLaughlin will expend $120,000 for the construction of a seven-story brick and stone elevator flats, 70 by 90, on the west side of Broadway, south of One Hundred and First Street. The plans are by Architects Neville & Bagge.

Street Openings and Improvements.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED.—Opening of Mott Avenue, between Railroad Avenue and East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. Report to be made in Part III., Supreme Court, Jan. 25, 1900. Bill of costs to be filed. Opening of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, between Harlem River and Alexander Avenue. In Supreme Court, Part I., Jan. 3, 1900.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Dec. 21.

AMSTERDAM AV 20 and 22, n w corner of 60th St, 40.5x80; Gustav T. von Glahn to Michael F. McGhee $73,000

AVENUE D s w s, Lot 161, map of Prospect Hill estate at Fordham, 59x130.6; Anna R. Hunter to Edward F. Ross 600

AVENUE C, s w corner of Cedar St, 16½ — to e s of Avenue C x100 — to beginning; United States Trust Company, as executor, and Frank Lyman to Thomas H. Baskerville 100

AVENUE C, w s, 85 ft s of 158th St, 82x70; Frederick J. Beyers to Thomas J. Baskerville 50

AVENUE C, w s, at n s of lands of John M. Beck, runs e — to w s of Trinity Av x n 82x w — to Avenue C x s 82; Palen-Thompson Corporation to Thomas H. Baskerville 1

CAULDWELL AV, 899, w s, 18x100; Susan Hagen to Israel Berliner and wife 1

CHRYSTIE ST, n e corner of Bayard St, 40.9x31.10x49.11x31.10; John G. Norris and wife to Robert D. Green 1

CHRYSTIE ST, n e corner of Bayard St, 31.10x49.11x31.10x49.9; Robert D. Green to Anna W. S. Raynor 1

DAWSON ST, n s, 147.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 68.9x75.5x25x100x100; Samuel Cowen to Joseph M. Kirby ..... Omitted

DAWSON ST, n s, 147.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 68.9x75.5x25x100x100; Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and others to Samuel Cowen 1

GRAND ST, n s, 75 ft w of Wooster St, 25x100; M. H. Oppenheim, referee, to H. H. Tought and another 7,000

GREENWICH ST, w s, 105 ft s of Perry St, 21x98.2x21.5x76; Sarah W. Hendricks to William J. Hendricks 4,500

HUGHES AV, e s, about 405 ft s of 183d St, 25.4x169.2x25.4x172.5; Ellen Kirby to Morgan J. O'Brien 8,000

JACKSON AV, 1,061, w s, 17.7x87.6; Helen M. Case to F. D. Tansley 1

JEROME AV, e s, 18 ft s of 182d St, 50x101.11x50x101.10; Mary Kerns to George E. Poulson 3,400

LAFAYETTE ST, s s, 150 ft w of Prospect Av, runs s 50.5x w 79.7 to centre of 170th St x n w 21x n e 71.1 x n w 64.8 to centre of Lafayette St x e 20x s 25; Joseph F. O'Grady to Peter J. Lavelle 6,000

LAFAYETTE ST, s s, 150 ft w of Prospect Av, runs s 50.5 x s w 79.7 x n e 21 x n e 71.1 x n w 64.8 to the centre line of Lafayette St, x e 20 x s 25 to beginning; Samuel J. Benson, referee, to Joseph F. O'Grady 5,260

LOT 19, Map No. 1, South Vernon Park, Cranford Property, runs e 99.2x s 25x 102.11x25.2; James D. Burton to Harry V. Morgan 1

LOT 92, amended map of Bronxwood Park; George F. Shirman, jr., to William M. Ronzee 1

LOTS 62, 70, 71, 84, 85, 108, 107, and 116, map of Arden property; Walter W. Taylor to Sarah A. Vaden 1

LOTS 2 to 5, 12, 22, 23, 34 to 37, 52 to 54, map of the property of Townsend Pooie estate, West Farms; Laura B. Field to David D. Field, ½ part 1

OAKES AV, e s, 125 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company "B" of Edenwald to Annie Vance 325

ORCHARD ST, e s, 50 ft s of Stanton St, 25x88; Samuel Mandel to Nathan Kirsh .. 37,500

PRINCE ST, 90, s s, 36x101x irregular; William H. Bibby and others to Harrison Realty Company 1

PRINCE ST, 90, 36x101x irregular; William H. Bibby, trustee, to the Harrison Realty Company 80,000

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 85 ft e of Willett St, 20x70; Rivington St, s s, 105 ft e of Willett St, 20x70; William Feinberg and another to Annie Berger and Moses D. Moss 100

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 52, 25x89.6; also title to strip 25x8 in front of same; Max A. Zipser to Diana Zipser 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 60.7 ft s of 152d St, 25.7x90 to Nicholas Place x25x 96.1; Arthur J. Foster to Charles H. Smith 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 35 ft s of 152d St, 25.7x96.1 to Nicholas Place x25x101.6; Arthur J. Foster to Charles H. Smith .. 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 35 ft s of 152d St, 51.2x90.8x50x101.6; Charles H. Smith to Gertrude H. Ryder 1

ST. OWEN PLACE, n s, Lots 13 and 14 and part of Lot 17, map of Section A of Cranford property, South Mount Vernon; Kenneth Cranford and wife to the Trustees of the Washington Methodist Episcopal Church 1

VALENTINE AV, old, e s, 275.3 ft n of 179th St, 25x—x25x178; Hannah E. Perkins to Charles Bjorkegren 1

WEST END AV, e s, 84.4 ft n of 73d St, 20x100; Clarence J. Hartley to Mary A. McLaughlin 1

3D AV, s e corner of 44th St, 20.5x80; Dora Rosenstein to Alfred B. Robinson .. 1

3D ST, n s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 25x96.2; Jacob Kassewitz to Morris Kittenplan .. 43,500

5TH AV, n e corner of 99th St, 100.9x175; Charles L. Tiffany to Paul R. Towne 185,000

5TH AV, 1,465, 25x100; Bertha Beekman against Simon Hoffmann 1

5TH AV, 1,210, 19x100; William G. Webber to Corina Rapp 26,500

6TH ST, n s, 145.8 ft e of 1st Av, 32.9x 90.10; Bernhard Klingenstein to Jacob Kassewitz 1

14TH ST, 538 East, 25x103.3; Simon Adler and another to Harris Goldberg, quit claim 1

18TH ST, 13 West, 25x92; John F. Pentz, executor and individually, and others to Edward H. Van Ingen 47,500

26TH ST, 28 West, 25x98.9; Emanuel Heilner and another to Hew Miller 100

49TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.5; E. G. Whitaker, referee, to Catherine Taylor 25,250

57TH ST, 424 West, 25x100.5; Philip Hausman to Henrietta Hauseman 1

95TH ST, 16 East, 18x100.8; P. J. Quirk and wife to Charles E. Gunther 1

109TH ST, 102 West, 25x100.11; Vincent Boscarelli to William M. Deen 1

109TH ST, 102 West, 25x100.11; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to Vincent Boscarelli 1,100

120TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 145.2x 118.5x82.2x100.11; James Morrison and others to Eugene C. Potter 100

125TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 100.11; Henry M. Denton to James M. Horton 1

136TH ST, n s, 1,000 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; James R. Torrance, referee, to Sophia Hencken 3,500

136TH ST, n s, 1,050 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; James R. Torrance, referee, to Charles Unangst 3,500

136TH ST, 860 and 862 East, 59x100; Charles S. Longhurst to George W. Arthur 1

158TH ST, s s, 150.1 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 5 ft to Avenue C x85; G. E. Fowler to Thomas H. Baskerville 1

182D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Crotona Av, 25x 100; Julia E. Woerner to Louise Doelger. 1

182D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Crotona Av, 75x 100; Julia E. Woerner to Julia T. Woerner 1

Recorded Leases.

AUSTIN, Cornelia, and another, executors, to Jacob Stahl, Jr.; 117th St, 744 East, 10 years $400

BLEISTIFT, Abraham I., to Isidor Reiger and another; Essex St, 38, 2 9-12 years.. $2,800-$2,850

BOWERS, John M., and others, trustees, and another to Charles E. Smith, Postmaster General of the United States; 5th Av, 72, n w corner of 13th St, 1 year.... 10,000

BRESLIN, Michael, to M. J. Jennings; 3d Av, 755, 5 years 1,800

BUTLER, George H., to Joseph Schiekofer; 11th Av, 603, s w corner of 45th St, 1 year 360

HAGAN, Hugh H., to Arthur L. Fisk; 50th St, 41 West, 3 years 2,400

IBA, Caspar, to Ike Van Leer; 251 and 253 Bowery, 4 years 4½ months 3,900

KENDALL, Nicholas D., to Joseph Powe; 5th Av, 2,178, n w corner of 133d St, 5 years ..... $1,500-$1,600

SCHOENBERG, Rosalie, to Elizabeth Ault; 34th St, 264 West, 1 10-12 years.... 1,500

STEVENS, Edwin A., trustee, to James McKee; West St, 146, 6 years ..... $2,000-$2,400

TRUSTEES' COLUMBIA COLLEGE to Henry C. Tinker; Murray St, s s, 52 ft w of Church St, 25x75, 21 years 1,100

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Abraham, to Sophia Anderson; 3d St, w s, 100 ft s of 10th Av, Wakefield, 5 years $1,000

BADER, Frederick, to John and Matthias Haffen; 108th St, n s, 101 ft w of Union Av, 1 year 3,000

BAUHAHN, Gustave E., to Anne M. Stout and J. Herbert Carpenter, trustees; Park Av, w s, 15.6 ft s of 96th St, 1 year..... 17,000

BAUHAHN, Gustave E., to Christopher Sanders; Park Av, w s, 100.8 ft s of 96th St, 1 year 17,000

BERGER, Anne, and Moses D. Moss to William Feinberg; Rivington St, s s, 95 ft e of Willett St, also Rivington St, s s, 105 ft e of Willett St, 3 years..... 4,000

BERGER, Annie, and Moses D. Moss to Joseph Polstein; Rivington St, s s, 95 ft e of Willett St, also Rivington St, s s, 105 ft e of Willett St, 3 years 2,000

BERLINER, Israel, and wife to Susan Hagan; 899 Cauldwell Av, 8 months..... 1,500

BJORKEGREN, Charles, and wife to Jane V. Ellerstadt, &c.; Valentine Av, old, e s, 275.3 ft n of 179th St, 3 years 4,500

BOLEMAN, Sarah, to Franklin Savings Bank; 240 West 43d St, 1 year..... 12,000

BRANDES, Diedrich, and wife Charles Schutte; 121st St, s s, 180 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 10,000

BRODERICK, Michael J., to Harlem Savings Bank; Mott Av, 100, e s, 100 ft of 158th St, 25x89.2 to w s of Railroad Av, 1 year 5,000

BROWER, William W., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 86th St, 150 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 25,000

CLARK, William E., to John Verplanck; 117 East 53d St, 3 years 20,000

COHEN, Herman, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1st Av, n e corner of 18th St, 1 year 22,500

COHEN, Samuel, to American Mortgage Company; 74th St, s w corner of Lexington Av, 2 years 17,000

CONGLIO, Salvatore P., and Mabel E. Thain to George F. Farrell; 8th Av, w s, 75.8 ft s of 112th St, ½ year 1,300

COWEN, Samuel, to Abranam H. Feuchtwanger and another, individually and as executrix; Dawson St, n s, 147.7 ft n e of Westchester Av, ½ year 8,000

DASTLER, Pauline, to Harris D. Cole and another; 561 West 42d St, 5 years.. 12,000

DEVLIN, Michael E., to Thomas E. McCleary; Avenue B, s w corner of 9th St, Unionport, 1 year 500

DOUGLASS, William P., to Jenny A. Gerard; Morton St, s s, 175.2 ft w of Bedford, 5 years 15,000

DUFOURCQ, Hyacinthe L., and another to New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; 62 West 84th St, 3 years 10,000

EILER, Philip, to James Smith, guardian, &c.; 128th St, s s, 70 ft e of Park Av, 5 years 30,000

HARRISON REALTY COMPANY to Washington Life Insurance Company; 90 Prince St, 3 years 140,000

HARRISON REALTY COMPANY to Max Freund; 90 Prince St, 1 year..... 33,400

HEXTER, Alex. C., to Nellie Goldsmith; 125th St, 25 x 100.11, 3 years 11,000

HUNTER, William C., to Citizens' Savings Bank; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 120th St, 1 year..... 135,000

HUNTER, William C., to Frederick G. Foster; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 120th year, ½ year 22,975

HUNTER, William C., to Allen L. and Benjamin Mordecai; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 120th St, 3 years 2,190

HUNTER, William C., to James V. Lawrence; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 120th St, ½ year 3,500

JENNINGS, Michael J., to George Ehret; 755 3d Av, saloon lease, demand..... 4,000

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Benjamin B. Johnston; 6th St, n s, 145.8 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 37,500

KIRBY, Joseph M., and wife to Samuel Cowen; Dawson St, n s, 147.7 ft n e of Westchester Av, demand 500

KITTLEPLAN, Morris, to Jacob Klingenstein; 3d St, n s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, instalments 7,000

KLEIN, Benedict, to American Mortgage Company; 23d St, n s, 291.8 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 15,500

KLEIN, Benedict A., to American Mortgage Company; 23d St, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 8,500

LOONIE, James J., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 31st St, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 20,000

MATEER, Elizabeth, to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 310 West 138th St, instalments 10,000

METZLER, John H., to Robert Brown; Valentine Av, w s, 257.7 ft s of 180th St, demand 575

MILLER, Hugh, to Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf; 28 West 26th St, 1 year.. 31,500

MILLER, Hugh, to Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf; 28 West 26th St, 1 year.. 26,000

MORRIS, Solomon, to Cornelius H. Van Ness; 125 Henry St, 5 years 22,000

PERKINS, Hannah E., to Augusta Larned; Valentine Av, old, e s, 300.3 ft n of 179th St, 3 years 3,500

PLATH, Ernst, to John Fick; 57 East 3d St, 1 year 2,000

POULSON, George E., to Mary Kerns, executrix, &c.; Jerome Av, e s, 48 ft s of 182d St, 3 years 2,000

PRITCHARD, Anna J., to Harlem Savings Bank; Fulton St, w s, 300 ft n of Elizabeth St, East Chester, 1 year 2,000

QUINN, Samuel, to Bradley Currier Company; Central Park West, w s, 75.8 ft n of 92d St, 1-3 year 16,000

RALLINGS, Eliza, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 141 West 41st St, 3 years 36,000

RANDELL, Hattie A., to Mary B. Lefferts; Walton Av, w s, 175 ft s of 150th St, 3 years 3,000

RAPP, Corina, to Jacob C. Rosenbium; 1,210 5th Av, installments 5,000

REID, Walter, to Isaac Metzger; 7th Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 114th St, demand.... 10,000

RONZEE, William M., to Therese Miller; North Chestnut Drive, n s, 279.5 ft w of the e line of Bronxwood Park, 3 years... 2,700

RUGEN, George C., to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 2,358 3d Av, saloon lease, demand 1,500

SHLANOWSKY, Isaac, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 108 Allen St, 3 years..... 16,000

SHLANOWSKY, Isaac, to Bernard Shlanowsky; 108 Allen St and 444 and 446 East 122d St, 1 year 10,000

SHLANOWSKY, Isaac, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 444 and 446 East 122d St, 3 years 3,000

SOUTHACK, Louis V., to Charles De Neufville; 194, 196, and 396 Broadway and 5th Av, w s, 141 ft s of 28th St; 9th St, n s, 344.6 ft w of 5th Av, and 29th St, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 1-28 part, 1 year 2,500

TAYLOR, Catherine, to Charles J. Richter and another; 49th St, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 21,000

TAYLOR, Catherine, to William F. Dunning; 49th St, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, ½ year 3,000

TIFFANY, Henry D., to Richard W. Stevenson; Southern Boulevard, e s, 215 ft s of 167th St, 3 years 1,300

TUTHILL, Eliza A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 112th St, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 1,000

VADEN, Sarah A., to Walter W. Taylor; Lots 62, 70, 71, 84, 85, 108, 107, and 116, map of the Arden property, 1 year.. 3,840

VAN INGEN, Edward H., to Providence Institution for Savings of Rhode Island; 18th St, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years. 32,500

VAN LEER, Ike, to F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 253 Bowery and rear of 251 Bowery, saloon lease, demand... 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edwin A. Stevens and others, trustees, &c. $7,020

AUDIBERT, Anna E., to Berthold Schmidt ..... Nom.

BUTLER, Charles E., trustee, to Charles E. Butler, trustee 1

BUTLER, Charles E., trustee, as trustee, to Prescott H. Butler, ½ part..... 25,000

BUTLER, Charles E., trustee, to Charles E. Butler, as trustee 6,000

BUTLER, Charles E., trustee, to Prescott H. Butler 5,000

BUTLER, Charles E., trustee, and others to Prescott H. Butler..... 50,568

BUTLER, Charles E., individually, and as trustee, to Prescott H. Butler..... 50,000

BUTLER, Prescott H., to Charles E. Butler, trustee 50,000

BUTLER, Prescott H., to W. Henry Reese and another, executors 50,000

BUTLER, Charles E., trustee, to Charles E. Butler, trustee 4,950

CONE, Andrew, to William P. M. De Camp 1,800

DICKERSON, John S., and another, trustees, to United States Trust Company... Nom.

FRANC, C. August, to Austin Kimball and another, trustees ..... Nominal

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK to Ellen Albro 6,042

HEINSOHN, Christine, to Mary A. Bwen.. 3,500

HERZOG, Paul M., to Samuel Crawford... Value considered.

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and others to the State Bank ..... Nominal

ORLANDO, Antonio, to Giovanni Lordi, 11-26 parts 3,000

ORLANDO, Antonio, to Giovanni Lordi, 15-26 parts 2,600

REESE, William H., and another, executors, &c., to William Van Wyck and others 50,777

SEIFERD, Mary, to Rose Seiferd..... Nominal

TERNAN, Elizabeth, to Robert P. Bliss. 18,000

THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to Franz Bachaus 441

THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to Franz Bachaus..... 217

TRACY, Jere E., to Charles E. Butler, trustee 50,000

WALSH, Ann E., to Equitable Life Assurance Society 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, 28.4x95; Harry W. Bell against S. & N. Guidera, owners and contractors.. $463

BROOK AV, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, 28.4x95; Zimmerman & Zuckerman against S. & N. Guidera, owners and contractors 1,050

BROOK AV, s e corner of 171st St, 100x 100; Zimmerman & Zuckerman against Leopold Fiducia, owner and contractor.. 550

COPELAND, Thomas, 774, Henry St, Jr, against Gustav Bartels, owner; Pepplatt Brothers, contractors 1,798

JACKSON AV, w s, 319 ft s of 165th St, 30.6x100; the Prince & Kinkel Iron Works against Joseph Glass, owner; S. D. Rosenfeld, as attorney 150

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of 167th St, 20x70; Daniel McDougall against Elizabeth Blundell, owner and contractor 332

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 50 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Daniel McDougall against Elizabeth Blundell, owner and contractor 50

3D AV, s e corner of 173d St, 74.10x100; the Danville Stove and Manufacturing Company against William W. Vaughan, owner; Elias Feldman, owner and contractor 120

8TH AV, w s, extends from 151st to 152d St, 199.10x100; Theodore A. Grasmuck against Daniel Pierce, owner and contractor 60

52D ST, 408 West; Theodor Westing against Andrew Ewald, jr., owner; J. Zimmermann, contractor 1,224

81ST ST, 263 and 265 West; Candee & Smith against the Metropolitan Improvement Company, owner; Oliver, Burr & Wright and the Fireproof Dwelling Company, contractors 926

126TH ST, 104 East; Thomas J. Kelly against William H. Lake, owner; J. B. Hibbard, contractor 95

122D ST, 240 to 244 West; Philip Murphy against Marcus Hoffberg, owner and contractor 1,530

139TH ST, n e corner of Amsterdam Av, 55x100; T. H. Simonson & Son Company against Hannah Hilller, owner; Henry E. Hiller, contractor 551

157TH ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 49x 100; Earl Mansfield against Joseph T. Ryan and Ellen J. Taylor, owners; Thomas Taylor, contractor 57

157TH ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 49x 100; Otto A. Meese and Joseph Jakob against Joseph T. Ryan and Ellen J. Taylor, owners; Thomas Taylor, contractor 350

Lis Pendens.

FOREST ST, w s, 100 ft n of road from Westchester to West Farms, 25x100; Robert J. Howe against Allan G. Macdonell, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. F. Halsted.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 112th St, 100.11x100; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Marcus Hoffberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulles & Roe.

LOTS 11 to 40, Block 35, map of Pelham Park, 24th Ward; Robert J. Howe against Cameron L. Macdonell, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. F. Halsted.

11TH ST, n s, 220.6 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.3; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Edward Wilckens and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

82D ST, s s, 106.6 ft e of 1st Av, 75x102.2; George Schmitt against Magdalena Schmitt and others, (partition;) attorney, A. J. Wise.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF JOSEPH AGOSTINI TO AUGUSTUS T. GILLENDER for the benefit of his creditors.

In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, on the 7th day of December, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Joseph Agostini, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Joseph Agostini, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arnold & Greene, No. 3 Broad Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 19th day of February, 1900.

Dated New York, December 7th, 1899.

AUGUSTUS T. GILLENDER, Assignee.

ARNOLD & GREENE, Attorneys for Assignee, 3 Broad St., New York City.

WHEREAS THE UNDERSIGNED INTEND TO apply to the Surrogate of the County of Westchester for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits which were of THOMAS G. AYCRIGG, late of White Plains, in the said county of Westchester, deceased, under the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure; Now, therefore, all creditors of THOMAS G. AYCRIGG, the said decedent, are hereby notified to present their claims to the said Surrogate, at his office, in the County Court House, at White Plains, in the County of Westchester, on or before the twenty-ninth day of December, 1899.—Dated Nov. 22d, 1899.

ADRIAN G. HEGEMAN.
JOHN HEGEMAN.
B. ARTHUR AYCRIGG.

n24-2aw4wF&Tu&d22

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between ELLIOTT P. GLEASON and GEORGE R. MacINTIRE, and carried on in the City of New York under the firm name of The International Arc Light Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned succeeds to the entire business of the firm.

R. P. GLEASON.

Houston and Mercer Sts., New York, December 20th, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB BARBEY, individually and as a member of the firm of Maus & Barbey, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,847.

To the creditors of Jacob Barbey of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Jacob Barbey was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH BLITZ, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,800.

To the creditors of Adolph Blitz, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Adolph Blitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 111 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD GREENSTONE, Bankrupt.—No. 1,845.

To the creditors of Richard Greenstone of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Richard Greenstone was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 20th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE HAGEMEYER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,869.

To the creditors of George Hagemeyer of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said George Hagemeyer was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

NO. 1,844.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. BROWN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William B. Brown of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said William B. Brown was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, N. Y., on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 21, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS C. KING, individually and as a member of the firm of L. C. KING & CO., Bankrupt.—No. 1,852.

To the creditors of Lewis C. King, individually and as a member of the firm of L. C. King & Co. of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Lewis C. King was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 20th, 1899.

NO. 1,827.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MENTEL MARCUS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Mendel Marcus, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Mendel Marcus was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the fifth day of January A. D. 1900, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAWRENCE MARSTON, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,435.

To the creditors of Lawrence Marston of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Lawrence Marston was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN RUBENSTEIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nathan Rubenstein of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Nathan Rubenstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.—Dated New York, October 2d, 1899.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Ann Cashman, Elizabeth Maher, William Daly, Catherine Daly, John Daly, Mary E. Daly, Margaret T. Daly, Charles P. Daly, James A. Daly, Michael Daly, Margaret Daly, and Mary Keefe or O'Keefe, if living, or if dead, her husband, heirs at law or devisees, or those who may have succeeded such heirs at law or devisees, all of whom are unknown to plaintiff, and Patrick Burns, Defendants.—Summons.

To each of the above-named Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 2d, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 38 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

d22-1aw7wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM HILDRETH FIELD, as trustee for Margaret M. Hawes, plaintiff, against GEORGE E. FOWLER and May Adele Fowler, his wife; William Fulton, Sarah Henningsen, John B. Harrison, Edmund A. W. C. Hammond, Simonds Furnace Company, The Staines Peck & Taber Company, William T. Brewer, William Hanley, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 25, 1899.

FIELD & HARRISON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To the defendant, Sarah L. Henningsen: :

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York.—Dated New York, December 15, 1899.

FIELD & HARRISON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

d15-1aw6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 25, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1899.—OSCAR F. GUNZ, Executor. ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City.

HILTON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of the estate of Henry Hilton, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HORACE RUSSELL, EDWARD D. HARRIS, Executors. RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City. d23-1aw6mF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of November, 1899. WILLIAM A. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City.

n3-1aw6mF.

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 420 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT W. TODD, Administrator. ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n3-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-1aw6mF

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oct8-1aw6mF

SMITH, MARGARET J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lucy Ann Ordway, James H. Mullen, Charles W. Hanks, Azel Hanks, Estelle Faulkner, Susan Buckley, Alonzo Buckley, Edward H. Peck, Jennie Weed, Estella Clark, Thurlow Weed, Lucille Demarest, Ella Bradshaw, Jennie Charles, Samuel Hanks, Ruth Curry, Mr. Reynolds, C. E. Kibbey, Wallace Weed, Vetruvius Buckley, Nellie Hanks, Susan Hanks, Mary Hanks, Chas. Hanks, Effie Hanks, Ella Tomlins, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET J. SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court, of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of January, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles W. Hanks, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

OTTO H. DROEGE, Attorney for Executor, World Bldg., New York. n24-1aw6wF

WEBB, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEBB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HENRIETTA A. WEBB, THOMAS B. HUBDEN, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 878 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

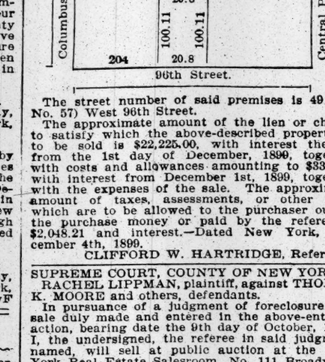
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY H. MYER, as trustee of the estate of Clark L. Sharpsteen, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH and others, defendants. Action No. 1,808.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant two hundred and four feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Ninety-sixth Street with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 96th and 97th Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with 96th Street 20 feet 8 inches; thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 96th Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of 96th Street 20 feet 8 inches to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being situated in Block 1,832, in Section 7, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.



The street number of said premises is 49 (old No. 57) West 96th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,225.00, with interest thereon from the 1st day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $334.66, with interest from December 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,068.87, and interest.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RACHEL LIPPMAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS K. MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant two hundred and four feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Ninety-sixth Street with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 96th and 97th Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with 96th Street 20 feet 8 inches; thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 96th Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of 96th Street 20 feet 8 inches to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being situated in Block 1,832, in Section 7, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The street number of said premises is 49 (old No. 57) West 96th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,225.00, with interest thereon from the 1st day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $334.66, with interest from December 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,068.87, and interest.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RACHEL LIPPMAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS K. MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant two hundred and four feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Ninety-sixth Street with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 96th and 97th Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with 96th Street 20 feet 8 inches; thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 96th Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of 96th Street 20 feet 8 inches to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being situated in Block 1,832, in Section 7, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The street number of said premises is 49 (old No. 57) West 96th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,225.00, with interest thereon from the 1st day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $334.66, with interest from December 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,068.87, and interest.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against the NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold and therein described as follows:

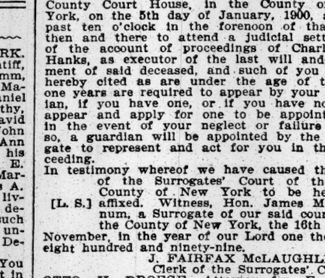
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Ann Street, at the division line between the premises hereby conveyed and land formerly of F. Panton, and which point is distant one hundred and forty-four feet two and one-half inches, more or less, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Ann and William Streets, thence westwardly, along the northerly line of Ann Street, twenty-eight feet one inch, more or less, to the division line between the premises known as Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence northeastwardly through a party wall standing on the line between the said premises Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street and beyond the same seventy-four feet and three inches, more or less, to the rear line of the said premises Number fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence westwardly along the rear line of the premises Numbers fifty-five (55,) fifty-three, (53,) fifty-one, (51,) and forty-nine (49) Ann Street seventy-five feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased; thence northeastwardly along the said land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased, sixty-three feet nine and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett; thence eastwardly along said land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett and land of others so as to include the storehouse lately occupied by the American Fur Company one hundred and one feet seven inches, more or less, to the said land late of F. Panton; and thence southwestwardly along the said land late of F. Panton one hundred and twenty-two feet eleven inches, more or less, to the said northerly line of Ann Street at the place of beginning, being now known by the street Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-nine (59) Ann Street, and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said The New York Steam Power Company by Patrick Reilly and wife by deed dated February 1, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York February 2d, 1870, in Liber 1142 of Conveyances, Page 177.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $50,355.43, with interest thereon from September 28, 1899, less the sum of $2,000 paid on account thereof, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $375.75, with interest from the 6th day of October, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,899.18 and interest.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, Nov. 17, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, Nov. 3, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, Dec. 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, Nov. 17, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, Dec. 8, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, Dec. 1, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property

APARTMENT HOUSE BURNED

Uncompleted Structure on Madison Avenue Went Up in Flames.

WORK OF SIX MONTHS UNDONE

Duties of the Firemen Performed Under Dangerous Conditions—Street Railway Traffic Blocked.

The large seven-story apartment house in course of construction on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street was gutted by fire at noon yesterday. Work that had occupied six months in the doing was undone by the flames in an hour, and it will be necessary to level the building to the third floor, at least. That the fire occurred at the hour it did was fortunate, for the thirty-five workmen engaged in the processes of completing the building had gathered on the ground floor to eat their noonday meal. This made their escape easy. Had the fire started an hour before or an hour later it surely would have been accompanied with loss of life.

It is believed that the fire started from a plumber's furnace. There were several plumbers employed there, and the blaze started back of the tool house on the second floor, where they were working. The house was partly floored and lathed, but yet unplastered, so that the whole structure became a giant flue for the flames, and they tore through it with lightning-like rapidity.

A sudden blast of flame and smoke startled the workmen on the ground floor, where they had just gathered from various parts of the house. They ran into the street, one of their number turning in the first alarm from Park Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street. As soon as the first company responded the firemen turned in three more alarms, making four in all, and bringing out, besides sixteen companies, Chief Croker and ambulances from three hospitals.

The firemen found great difficulty in fighting the flames from the fact that there is no water tower in the neighborhood. Numerous lines of hose were buckled together and dragged to the top of the house, and at various times the firemen found themselves in very precarious positions, especially when the floors were burned away and they were left clinging to the walls that threatened every moment to topple into the street after their supports had been burned away. In an hour, despite the twenty lines of hose and the energetic work of the men in charge of them, the building, which extends 100 feet on both streets, was open to the sky, except at the southwest end on Ninety-seventh Street.

An immense crowd of people watched the conflagration from all points, and the police reserves from the East Eighty-eighth, East Sixty-seventh, and East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Stations were called out to keep the people in check. At one time the flames threatened to involve the building at 1,408 Madison Avenue, which was separated from the burning building only by a narrow alley. The work of the firemen saved this building, however, but the tenants were afterward ordered to vacate their apartments by the Building Apartment Inspectors on account of the shaky condition of the adjoining walls. So fierce were the flames at one time that they leaped clear across Madison Avenue and burned the fences surrounding the lots there. There are several other uncompleted buildings in the vicinity, but these were not affected.

Not only was the interior of the building destroyed, but the stonework that runs up to the third floor was so badly cracker and scorched that it will have to be replaced. After the fire had burned itself out it was seen that the Madison Avenue wall was dangerously out of plumb, and the north wall abutting on the building at 1,408 Madison Avenue was in danger of toppling over. Strict police lines were at once established at Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eight Streets by Inspector Kane, and neither cars, vehicles, nor pedestrians were allowed to go through. Deputy Building Commissioner Donner and a force of workmen were soon on the scene, and the latter were put to work taking down and shoring up portions of the walls.

While this is going on traffic on Madison Avenue between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth Streets will be entirely interrupted. The Madison Avenue cars are transferring their passengers at these points up and down town, and travelers have to walk through Fifth or Park Avenue in order to get around the dangerous point and reach the points of transfer. It was said last night that traffic would not be resumed until this morning at the earliest.

Policeman Gordon of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street station was first on the scene of the fire, and helped the tenants of the adjoining building to get out. There was only one casualty. Mrs. Emily Johnson, forty-eight years old, who lived at 1,408 Madison Avenue, was so frightened by the fire that she fainted and had to be carried from her apartments. An ambulance surgeon revived her and she was taken to the house of friends in the neighborhood. Sparks from the burning building flew in the window of the second story apartment at 1,437 Madison Avenue and set fire to some bed clothing which was spread over a chair. Mrs. Levy, who lives in the house, discovered the burning mass and threw it promptly down the air shaft, where it was extinguished by firemen.

The burned building was owned by Morris Mandelstein of 385 Pleasant Avenue, and the damage is estimated at upward of $40,000. Edward Smith of 160 Third Avenue was the builder. On Mr. Mandelstein's order he last night put his workmen to helping the men from the building department in taking down the walls that are deemed dangerous. The loss is covered by insurance, the policies aggregating $175,000.

CHAPLAIN PETERS CRITICISED.

Protest Against Pro-Boer Meeting in Ninth Regiment Armory.

The Sunday sermons instituted at the Ninth Regiment Armory by Chaplain Madison C. Peters, it was reported yesterday, may lead to trouble. Those present at the services last Sunday declare that instead of a sermon there was a pro-Boer meeting, in which Gen. James R. O'Beirne took part, and that in consequence complaint has been made to Gen. McCoskry Butt, who commands the First Brigade, of which the Ninth is a part, by British sympathizers, who declare the Ninth Regiment Armory is being illegally used.

Gen. Butt was asked yesterday whether he had preferred any charges or taken any action against Chaplain Peters in respect to the meeting. "I have not," he said, "and cannot until I have received official notice of a violation of the code in the matter of the use of the armories. Of course, if there has been any violation of the military laws in this case, I should have to see that proper action is taken."

Gen. Butt declined to say what such action would be, but those who know his feelings in the matter say that he would not hesitate to rebuke the Chaplain very sharply.

Chaplain Peters, when seen yesterday, said:

"I had no intention of violating the Military Code. I did not know what Gen. O'Beirne would say when he rose to speak. I knew him as a well-known speaker, and as a soldier popular among soldiers. I had no idea that anything he might say would be disagreeable to anybody. Gen. O'Beirne was the first speaker I had selected to speak at these meetings. Perhaps I made a mistake in not doing all the speaking myself."

"But you are blamed for indorsing his remarks when he had concluded," said the reporter.

"Oh, my remarks were only a bit of pleasantry for the occasion," said Dr. Peters. "They did not carry with them any indorsement of the speaker's sentiments."

Col. Morris said yesterday that he had taken no action in the matter, as he had heard of no complaints. However, the meeting for next Sunday has been postponed, and it is said that perhaps no more will be held in the armory, as there is said to be objection to turning the armory into a church. Dr. Peters says the postponement is only on account of the Christmas season.

Court Clerk Denounces a Fraud.

It was stated by J. Lewis Lyon, Calendar Clerk, Supreme Court, yesterday that he had received intimation from a reputable lawyer that some person had been to most of the lawyers' offices in the down-town district soliciting subscriptions for a Christmas box to be presented to the clerks in the different parts of the court. Mr. Lyon denounced the scheme as a fraud got up for the sole benefit of the individual who has been collecting and altogether without the knowledge of the Supreme Court Clerks or other officials.

The best dress for a chronic kicker—pajamas. $1 to $4.50.

It won't be "slippered ease" unless it's coated ease as well. We coat as well as slipper.

Even a Christmas ghost story won't "make your blood run cold" if you wear a bath-robe.

The lucky man whose stocking holds our neckwear, may congratulate himself upon winning by a neck. Every good sort 25 cents to $3.

Handkerchiefs, from cobweb linen for the most fastidious to "good enough for a boy to lose."

Also:

GLOVES	UMBRELLAS
GOLF BAGS	JEWELRY
DRESS SUIT CASES	CANES
RIDING CROPS	TRAVELLING RUGS
DRESSING GOWNS	SUSPENDERS

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTROLLER COLER IN CONTEMPT.—Justice Beekman, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, granted a motion made to punish Controller Coler for contempt of court for his failure to obey a writ of peremptory mandamus issued on Nov. 29 requiring him to draw his warrant on the City Chamberlain for $134,114.50 to pay a judgment obtained two years ago by Walston H. Brown, as received of Brown, Howard & Co. Justice Beekman said that while in a legal sense the Controller had been guilty of contumacy such as rendered him amenable to the law for a contempt of court, it should be said that his reluctance to comply with the writ had been due to some apprehension that legal complications and possibly loss to the city might result should the warrant be issued, because of a letter he received on Jan. 25, 1898, signed by Oliver J. Ackley, describing himself as attorney for D. D. McBean and Clinton Beckwith, stating that his clients, McBean and Beckwith of the firm of Brown, Howard & Co., had claims and liens upon the judgment, and other judgments against the city, aggregating $125,000. The Controller was notified in the letter not to pay the judgment until these claims were adjusted. Protest was also made in the letter against payment of percentages to an attorney, because they were excessive, and the receiver had no right to agree to them. Justice Beekman says the Controller's apprehension was quite unfounded. If these claims were well founded the redress of the parties, he said, must be against the receiver. Time is given the Controller to obey the writ.

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APPEAL AFTER UNANIMOUS AFFIRMANCE.—John H. Cronin, in his suit against William Lord, as executor of his deceased wife, Martha A. Cronin, claimed that at the time of her death his wife owed him $9,000 upon two promissory notes, one for $4,000, dated Nov. 30, 1892, and one for $5,000, dated July 5, 1894. The defense was that Mrs. Cronin's signature, if she signed these notes, was obtained by fraud, duress, or compulsion, and that they were without consideration. A judgment on a verdict in favor of the defendant was unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Third Department. Upon further appeal the Court of Appeals held, by Judge O'Brien, in directing an affirmance, that the question of law, whether there was any evidence supporting or tending to sustain a finding or verdict on the question of fact submitted to the jury, was not reviewable in the Court of Appeals—the judgment having been affirmed unanimously by the Appellate Division—whatever might be the form of the exception, whether to a ruling submitting the case to the jury, refusing a non-suit, or to a charge that there was or was not evidence, as the case might be, to warrant a finding or verdict on the disputed question of fact as to fraud or duress.

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STOCK CORPORATION SHARES BEQUEATHED IN TRUST.—The late Jason Rogers, who died in the Town of Westchester in 1868, bequeathed shares of the capital stock of the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works, in trust for the benefit of his children during their lives, with remainders to their issue. After this corporation had continued business until 1893, paying large dividends on the stock, it sold its plant, including machinery and its raw materials, to a new corporation, known as the Rogers Locomotive Company. The purchase price was to be paid for in the capital stock of such new company, in the proportion of ten shares of the new stock for one share of the old. After making this sale, the old company remained possessed of other property which it had accumulated of various kinds, amounting in value to about $3,000,000. In a proceeding for an accounting before the Surrogate of Westchester County, by Thomas Rogers and William Cauldwell, as trustees, the Court of Appeals, affirming the Appellate Division of the Second Department, has now decided (opinion by Judge Haight) that the Surrogate had properly held, under the circumstances appearing, that the stock in the new company received on the sale of the plant of the old company, together with the first dividend declared after such sale of 100 per cent., being the amount of the capital stock of the old company, should be retained by the trustees as capital of the trust, and that all of the other property of the old corporation was profits, to which the life tenants were entitled.

***

QUESTION OF CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE WAS FOR THE JURY.—The Edison General Electric Company, while engaged on Sept. 27, 1892, in furnishing a brewery with an electric light plant, and while its employes were loading a heavy piece of machinery on a freight elevator at the first floor of the building, they allowed a heavy iron roller, which was being used to transfer the machinery from the floor of the building to the platform of the elevator, to fall upon Carl Burk, a young men in the brewing company's employ, who was in the cellar below. The injuries thus inflicted having been fatal, an action was brought by William M. Hoes, as Public Administrator and administrator de bonis non, to recover from the electric company damages for Burk's death. A judgment for plaintiff on the first trial was reversed by the late General Term of the Supreme Court, upon the ground that it was not proved that Burk was free from contributory negligence. An affirmance by the First Appellate Division of a judgment dismissing the complaint on the second trial, has now been reversed by the Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien. The Court held that, as Burk, who used the opening through the elevator shaft as a passageway, had before entering the shaft looked up, and had seen that the elevator was stationary at a floor about thirty-five feet above, his concluding that the passage through the shaft was safe under the circumstances, was not so inconsistent with common prudence as to make his entering the shaft contributory negligence as matter of law, and prevent the submission of the question to the jury. Chief Judge Parker dissented, on the ground that Burk, having, without permission or knowledge of the defendant, unnecessarily and voluntarily placed himself in an obviously dangerous position, should have been held to have assumed the risks incident thereto.

Stern Brothers

To-day and Saturday
Desirable Holiday Gifts in Their

Ladies' Cloak Departments

Mackintoshes,
double texture, blue and black serges, with plaid linings, at $2.95, $3.75, $4.95

Golf Capes,
of English Reversible Cloths or Scotch Plaid Rugs, at $6.75 $9.00, $12.25

Fur Departments

French Coney Muffs,	$1.85	Electric Seal Collarettes, with Astrachan Paw Yoke,	$6.50
Electric Seal Muffs,	$2.38	Alaska Sable Scarfs,	$6.95
Alaska Sable Muffs,	$5.25	Cloth Fur-lined Capes,	$19.50

West Twenty-Third Street

Hackett Carhart & Co.

AT ALL THEIR STORES.

Gifts for Men—

Many of them exclusive productions; not duplicated at other stores

Bath Robes, $2.95 to $10.
House Coats, $4.75 to $18.
Mufflers, $1 to $5.
Neckwear, 50¢ to $3.

GLOVES SUSPENDERS
HANDKERCHIEFS UMBRELLAS
DRESS SHIELDS WALKING STICKS
JEWELRY

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Cor. 13TH St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

13th St. Store Open Evenings Until Christmas.

WAR ON DOGS IN THE PARK.

Order to Shoot Them Illegal, Says the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

War a outrance on stray dogs in Central Park has been declared by the Park Board, and is being waged relentlessly with shotguns in the hands of the keepers of the menagerie, two of whom, Head Keeper Peter Shannon and Keeper Snyder, are dead shots, as many an ownerless or prodigal bow-wow has found to his cost during the past few weeks. The shooting is going on despite a warning from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that this method of ridding the Park of dogs is in violation of the law, and the society purposes to take vigorous action in the matter.

"This dog nuisance," said President Clausen yesterday, "is getting too bad for anything, and it has got to stop. Central Park has become the happy stamping ground for all the stray dogs in the city, apparently. In my early morning strolls I see dozens of them making for the exits, driven by hunger, I suppose, to prowl the streets, but they come back at night. A large number of them have lived so long in the Park that they have practically become wild animals, and are a nuisance and a danger to the public. Their numbers are constantly increasing.

"The reason for this is that since the police were taken from the control of the Park Department they have been lax in their duty in respect to clearing out stray dogs. This was only to be expected. Prior to 1898 we had a pound where all stray dogs were taken to.

"I drew the attention of the Police Captain to the nuisance, and called upon him to do something. Nothing was done, however, and the board finally decided to take the matter into its own hands. I instructed Director Smith of the menagerie to arm the keepers with guns, and make early morning raids. In this way several dogs were shot.

"Then the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals sent an officer to the Director of the menagerie and informed him that he was violating the law. I immediately stopped the raids and wrote to the society requesting them to clear out the dogs. This was two months ago. No reply was received, and no action was taken, so we have organized the battues again, and are shooting the dogs on sight. Not indiscriminately, though. It sometimes happens, of course, that valuable dogs that have been lost make their way into the Park. The keepers know a good dog when they see one, and take charge of it for a time to see if it will be claimed."

Mr. Clausen said that the keepers had been shooting five or six dogs a week on the average.

Superintendent Charles H. Hankinson of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said: "We were informed that dogs were being shot in the Park, but when we sent to warn the Park officials, they denied the shooting. They have no right to shoot them, and in ordering the employes to do so President Clausen is violating the law relative to the firing of weapons within the city limits.

"The law of the State is that any person who unjustifiably injures, maims, mutilates, or kills any animal, whether wild or tame, belonging to himself or another, or who causes, procures, and permits the injuring or killing of such animals, is guilty of a misdemeanor. The legal definition of the word cruelty is 'any act, omission, or negligence whereby unjustifiably physical pain, suffering, or death is caused or permitted.' The legal definition of the word animal is 'any living creature except a human being.'

"A man came here the other day and complained that a dog had been shot at in the Park, but that the shooter missed it, whereupon a Park employe killed it with blows with a club or some such weapon. If there are dogs there that are dangerous and attack people, or that are alleged to be mad, killing them is justifiable under the law. Still, it has to be done in a humane manner. The fact that dogs may be running about the grass or walks is no justification whatever for putting them to death. The claim that discrimination is used does not excuse the shooting. A low-bred cur that happens to be lost may be prized as highly by its master as any dog of high degree.

"The Park Board has exclusive jurisdiction over the Park, and it is for them to clear the place of stray dogs by capturing them and then turning them over to us. A man who can get near enough to a dog to kill it with a club is near enough to capture it. We cannot catch them. Our wagons are unable to enter the Park under the rules excluding such vehicles. But the authorities have a pound in the sheep fold where stray dogs are taken. There our wagons call to fetch them. If the dogs are as numerous in the Park as is claimed, which I very much doubt, we will send our wagons to the pound twice a day, if asked to do so. We have always sent a wagon when requested to, and, moreover, regular calls are made. There is therefore no occasion whatever for shooting the animals.

"The difficulty about the complaints of shooting hitherto has been the refusal of those who make them to go to the trouble of appearing in court to testify. Besides, they were rendered doubtful by the denials of the Park officials. Since, however, President Clausen himself admits that dogs are being shot, steps will be taken to obtain evidence in a definite case, and then we shall enforce the law with all our energy and power."

Odd pieces of
Fancy Furniture
suitable for
Holiday Gifts.

Ladies' Desks,
Vernis Martin
Parlor Cabinets,
Easy Chairs,
Music Cabinets,
Old Fashion Mirrors,
(gold frame),
and a large variety of other useful articles
At greatly reduced prices

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Balance of our
Silk Shirt Waists
and
Fancy Evening Waists
Imported and Domestic,
$3.50 to 32.50,
less than ½ former prices.

Lord & Taylor,
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NOTABLE LAWYER'S DEATH.

Christopher Fine Was One of the Last Survivors of a Famous School of Attorneys.

Christopher Fine, who died on Wednesday at his residence, 230 West Twenty-first Street, in his seventy-fourth year, was one of the last survivors of a famous school of lawyers in this city. He was a typical advocate, relying for success largely upon a fervid style of oratory, which was very effective with juries. His arguments were aided by his personal appearance, which was dignified and impressive. He was a large man, with a leonine countenance. He wore a great mass of hair, which in his later years was almost snow white in color, as were his mustache and imperial.

Mr. Fine was of Scotch-Irish lineage, and was born at Finesville, N. J., which was named after one of his ancestors. In his young manhood he taught school and acted as tutor to pay his expenses through college. Coming to this city upon his graduation, he entered the law office of McCunn & Moncrief, and, after the prescribed course of study, he was admitted to the bar, about fifty years ago. He practiced his profession continuously from that time until illness and advancing age compelled him, about a year ago, to close his office, at 265 Broadway. For the last nine months of his life he was confined to his bed.

It is a singular fact that the death of the senior member of the firm with which Mr. Fine began his legal studies afforded the opportunity for his most famous victory in the courts. John H. McCunn in time became a Judge of the Superior Court, and was on the bench at the time of the exposure of the Tweed ring. Judge McCunn was accused, together with Justices Barnard and Cardozo, of the Supreme Court, of committing various violations of his oath of office in the interest of the ring, and while his conduct was under investigation he died suddenly, under circumstances which indicated that he had committed suicide. He left a will, drawn by himself, which was contested by Mr. Fine, as counsel for the heirs, on the ground that it unlawfully suspended the power of alienation of the estate. The contest was successful, the courts finally declaring the will invalid, and the property, valued at upward of $600,000, was distributed among the heirs. The litigation lasted ten years, and Mr. Fine's fee for breaking the will was $200,000.

It was as the attorney in damage suits for the victims of accidents that Mr. Fine was best known. A verdict of $25,000 for the loss of a man's arm which he obtained, and which was sustained by the Court of Appeals, established a record for that kind of litigation in this State. It is said that he had for many years an annual income of from $20,000 to $25,000 from this class of cases, and that it might have been much larger had he chosen to employ "ambulance chasers" and use other methods now in vogue among some attorneys who make a specialty of damage suits against corporations.

Mr. Fine was for many years attorney for Edward S. Stokes. He never engaged in criminal practice. He was never very active in politics, though he was a member of Tammany Hall for many years. About twenty-five years ago he ran for the Assembly on the Tammany ticket in the Ninth Assembly District and was defeated by the County Democracy candidate.

Mr. Fine is survived by a widow and five married and two unmarried daughters, all of whom reside in this city.

UMBRELLAS.

WOMEN'S 26 IN. MEN'S 28 IN.

8 rib,—paragon frame.
(ENGLISH LOCK.)

Made of pure twill silk, close rolling, steel rod.

Handles,—Massive ivory, silver trimmed, or full length pearl, with gold or silver mountings,

$4.65 each;
Formerly $7.25 & $8.25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Men's Furnishing Dep't.

HOSIERY.

Men's Half Hose,—Fine gauge, black, ingrain, cotton. Black and unbleached feet or soles. Colored, fancy figured or striped,
6 pairs for $1.25;
25 CENTS PER PAIR.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
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FLANNEL WAISTS.

MAIN FLOOR:

Flannel Waists,—fine French materials,—a variety of light Persian patterns,—warm colored checks and plaids,—suitable for "morning" or "house" Waists,

This sale includes the balance of our wholesale stock,
Sizes 32 to 40
$1.95 Each;
Value $3.75 to $4.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
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HAIR ORNAMENTS
of only Genuine
Tortoise and Amber Shell,
Rhinestones, Jets,
Laces, Flowers, &c.

A. Simonson
933 BROADWAY, 21ST 22D STS.
Open Evenings.

REFRESHING SLEEP.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Quiets the nerves, relieves the tired and confused condition of the brain, and induces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

MR. FIELDING ACQUITTED.

Not Guilty of Auditing Fraudulent Bills in Brooklyn.

After being out only fifteen minutes the jury in the case of Robert Fielding, ex-Deputy Commissioner of Public Works in Brooklyn, charged while in office with auditing fraudulent bills, returned a verdict yesterday afternoon of not guilty.

In his summing up District Attorney Steele denied that there was any politics in the prosecution of the case. The verdict caused very little excitement. Among those who congratulated Fielding on his acquittal were ex-Commissioner of Public Works Theodore B. Willis and Samuel D. Morris, formerly District Attorney. Morris wished Fielding a merry Christmas. Fielding took his acquittal quietly.

BIG ELECTION BET PAID.

Robert Furey's $20,000 Handed to Joseph A. McGarry.

Ex-Alderman Arthur Heaney shortly after noon yesterday walked into the office of Joseph A. McGarry at 186 Remsen Street and laid down a package, on the band about which was written "$34,000."

"There's your money, Joe," said Heaney.

"Thank you," said McGarry.

It was the payment by the stakeholder of the big bet of $14,000 to $20,000 made by McGarry with Robert Furey that the entire Kings County Democratic ticket would not be elected. McGarry, who is a brother of Councilman John J. McGarry, won the bet through the defeat of their uncle, J. Morrissey Gray, the Democratic candidate for Register. It was the largest political bet ever made in Brooklyn, it is said.

The money, as turned over to McGarry, was in one-thousand, five-hundred, and one-hundred dollar bills. He did not count the bills, but redeposited them in the bank. The payment of the bet was delayed until the soldier vote was heard from. Only ten such votes were returned to Kings County.

MEETS HUSBAND'S OTHER WIFE.

Neither Complains, So Policeman Accuses Criscillo of Bigamy.

Owing to his hazy ideas on the matrimonial laws of Italy and the United States, Luigi Criscillo of 63 Sullivan Street was held for trial yesterday in Centre Street Court on a charge of bigamy. Criscillo came to this country nine years ago, leaving a wife and two children in Italy. He was married last January by Alderman Smith to Miss Fortuna Barretto, who lived next door to him on Sullivan Street.

Wife No. 1 arrived from Italy yesterday and Criscillo was sent for from the Barge Office. He was very angry at his first wife for coming over and asked the authorities to send her back again, explaining that he had another wife here and did not want his first one. He was arrested. In Centre Street Court he was confronted by both his wives, who seemed delighted to become acquainted with each other and chatted pleasantly in Italian. Both wives produced their marriage certificates, but refused to make any charges against their husband. Wife No. 2 said that she would resign her husband to his former wife. She said that Criscillo had told her of his previous marriage before he married her, and that she thought the whole transaction was proper.

Policeman Graden charged Criscillo with bigamy.

O'Neill's.

To-Day and To-morrow Will be Busy Days Here,

for there will be hundreds of Tardy Buyers to Satisfy, but we are thoroughly prepared, for notwithstanding the enormous drain of the last few days on our big Stock of Holiday Goods there is still a choice selection in every line and at very low prices.

Lamps, Bric-a-Brac, Bronzes,
Marble Groups, Brass and Onyx Goods,
Furniture, Fine China, Cut Glass,
Jewelry, Leather Goods, Cameras,
Bicycles, Velocipedes, Books,
Etc., Etc.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!

Open Evenings Until Christmas.
MAIL ORDERS TO RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
Sixth Av., 20th to 21st St.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Useful Gifts For Men.

House Coats, $5 to $30.
Dressing Gowns, $5 to $30.
Bath Robes, $5 to $15.
Steamer Rugs—Scottish Clan Plaids—$25.
Rain Coats, $10 to $40.
Pajamas, $1.50 to $12.
Umbrellas, $1.50 to $20.
Sticks, $1 to $7.
Gloves, $1 to $4.50.
Dress Shields, $1.50 to $3.50.
Mufflers, $1 to $10.
Bags, $5.50 to $18.
Suspenders, 50c. to $4.50.
Handkerchiefs, 25c. to $1.50.
Jewelry—solid and plated.
The best of $3 Derby Hats.
Opera Hats, $6 & $7.

Furnishings for boys, too, in complete assortment.

The hard-to-get Oxfords are here in every shade of grey, in every texture and in every "smart" cut:—

Overcoats, $18 to $50.

RAGLAN, PADDOCK, SURTOUT, ENGLISH BOX, HALF BOX, INVERNESS.

Suits, $14 to $32.

SINGLE-BREASTED SACK, DOUBLE-BREASTED SACK, WINCHESTER FROCK, DOUBLE-BREASTED FROCKS AND WAISTCOATS.

Special—Sack Suits—$15.

Many of the best patterns in those Broken Lots of $25, $22 and $20.

Business Suits are still here. Won't be long, though, at the present price—$15.

All $3.50 Scarfs, now $2.50

English Squares from heavy silks, in rich and exclusive designs.

Special attention to post orders.
Open Evenings until Xmas.
BROADWAY, cor. 31ST ST.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Woven Gems for Christmas.

Bagdad Couch Covers . . $4.00
Handsomely embroidered, 5 stripes, 10 feet long.

KIS KELIMS . . . $19.50
In single and two strip pieces, averaging 4.9 x 11.6 ft.

Rich, deep-hued backgrounds with figures of mythical and legendary lore. Others in lighter shades exhibit the brighter side of the Eastern weaver's nature.

The glamour of a fairy bower hovers over our floors, where the most unique furniture novelties can be had at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
CHANGE OF OPERA TO-NIGHT.
In consequence of the continued illness of M. Van Dyck and the indisposition of Mlle. Ternina and M. Dippel the management are reluctantly compelled to change the programme to-night to
Mozart's Opera,
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO,
(The Marriage of Figaro.)
Mmes. Emma Eames, Clementine de Vere, and Zelie De Lussan; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Pringle, Dufriche, Vanni, Maestri, and Campanari, Conductor, Bevignani.

To-morrow Afternoon, at 2, FAUST, (in French). Mmes. Calvé, Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Campanari, and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

To-morrow Evening, at 8, at Popular Prices, Wagner's opera, LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Muhlmann, Meux, and Pringle. Conductor, Mr. Emil Paur.

Prices for Saturday Nights—$2.50, $1.50, 75c. and 50c. Boxes, $10, $15, and $30.

Sun., Dec. 24, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Suzanne Adams, Schumann-Heink, and M. Plançon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Paur.

Mon. Evg., Dec. 25, at 8, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, and Salignac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Wed. Evg., Dec. 27, at 8, DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, Suzanne Adams, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Pini-Corsi, and Scotti, (his first appearance.) Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Fri. Evg., Dec. 29, at 8, CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Sat. Mat., Dec. 30, only matinée performance of ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Eames, Olitzka; MM. Saleza, Plançon, and Edi de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. 27th Season, 1899-1900.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
Frank Damrosch, Conductor.
Friday Aft., Dec. 29, at 2.
Saturday Evg., Dec. 30, at 8.
ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES
The Messiah
SOLOISTS:
Sopr. Mme. Johanna Gadski
Contr. Miss Grace Preston
Tenor Mr. George Hamlin
Basso Mr. David Bispham
Reserved seats 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes $12 and $15. Now on sale at box office.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2.
Special Matinées Xmas & Jan. 1.
Permanent Home of Daniel Frohman's Co.
THE MANEUVERS OF JANE
Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
Extra Matinée Xmas & New Year's Day.
FOURTH MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS

Proctor's 23d ST. Cont. Perf. 15c, 25c, 50c. FOX & ALLEN. Pauline Moran. 30 Other Stars.
Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Jennie Yeamans Cont. Perf. Mansfield & Wilbur Watson, Hutchings, &c. 15, 25, 50

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
LAST 2 DAYS OF THE DAIRY FARM.
SOUVENIRS TO-NIGHT and to-morrow Mat.
NEXT WEEK, commencing Xmas Day Matinée, A new and magnificent production,
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS TO-NIGHT.
Matinée Christmas. WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices, 25,50,75,$1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:10.
Extra Mat. Christmas and New Year's Days.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX—New Groups.
Extra Attractions To-day.
Christmas Pantomime, Blue Beard.
CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour.
Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OP. CO.
Seats now selling for Xmas week.
THE BEGGAR STUDENT.
SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St.
Evg. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
XTRA MATINEE XMAS DAY.
FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY.
Merry Maiden Burlesquers.
"At the French Ball." "Maiden's Seminary."

Comique (Formerly Sam T. Jack's) Bwy & 29th St.
Mat Every Day. Orch., 25c. and 50c.
Fatima The Vaudeville Burlesque Co. with Oriental Dances, and Tobascoscope Sensational Moving Pictures.

5th Ave Theatre, B'way & 28th St. Evs. at 8
Last w'k. Last Mat. Sat.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
Next Mon.—Musical Comedy—3 Little Lambs

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR
SPECIAL MATINEE XMAS DAY.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
Joseph Hart & Carrie De Mar, Mme. Herrmann.
THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
Last 2 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SATURDAY.
JOHN DREW The Tyranny of Tears
Dec. 25—Empire Company in MY LADY'S LORD.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way.
Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
Xtra Mats.
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS Xmas & New Year's

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way.
Evenings, 8. Matinée Saturday.
EXTRA MATS. XMAS & NEW YEAR'S.
WM. GILLETTE in His New Play SHERLOCK HOLMES

Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St.
Charles Frohman's Evgs. 8:30.
Last 3 Weeks. Matinées Saturday & Xmas.
JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie
Tuesday, January 9—MAUDE ADAMS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av.
Evenings, 8:30. Saturday Matinée, 2:15.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
To-night—A PARISIAN ROMANCE.
To-morrow Matinée—PRINCE KARL.
To-morrow Night—DR. JEKYLL & MR. HYDE.
Monday Evg.—THE FIRST VIOLIN.

MANHATTAN Theatre. 33d & B'y
Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

LECTURES.

THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER with DORE illustrations, will be given to clubs and classes by MISS CLARA CONWAY, 149 West 61st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S LAST 2 WEEKS. VICTORIA Ev'gs, 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Rogers Bros. in Wall St.
XTRA MAT. XMAS.—DEC. 27, SOUVENIRS.
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
50c. | Admission to Promenade | 50c.
Mon., Jan. 1—Chris. & The Wonderful Lamp.
SEAT SALE BEGINS DEC. 26TH.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th.
MR. KENDAL LAST WEEK.
MRS. Mats. Sat'dy at 2.
Evenings 8:20 Matinées at 2. The Elder Miss Blossom
Next Week—SEATS NOW ON SALE. N. C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.

CASINO! Souvenirs T'night! 100th Time!
LAST MAT. Tmr. But 4. Alice Nielsen OPERA COMPANY
Jan. 8—Rice's "Little Red Riding Hood." in The Singing Girl!

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
THIS WEEK—CARMEN.

Grand OPERA HOUSE. SHORE ACRES.
Nxt. wk.—2d & Last of "Shore Acres." Mat. Xmas.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. IN SISTER MARY

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. THE GREAT RUBY 8. Sat. Mat., 2.